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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Century Co. publish an ideal little volume containing two lively stories by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., entitled "A Modern Party and A Little More Burgundy." How the doctor can reconcile his two professions of alienist and author it is difficult to see, for what he writes is so well calculated to put those who read at peace with the world that he has small chance of ever including them among his patients.

A very handsome volume is the work entitled "American Steam Vessels," by Samuel Ward. Stanton, Smith & Stanton, publishers of "The Seaboard," are the publishers. It comes at a fitting time when interest in our Navy and merchant marine is reviving. The volume contains no less than 817 illustrations of American steam vessels, a majority of them full-page pictures, these being reproductions of drawings exhibited at Chicago and described in the diploma awarded for them as "a very finely executed and interesting collection of drawings, which show with great skill and cleverness various types of warships, mercantile ocean steamers, lake and river steamers, and yachts. They are of general interest and show artistic merit and historical technical value." Large as the list of vessels illustrated is, it falls short of completeness and omits some vessels that might well have been added, as, for example, the Vandala, pioneer propeller on the lakes, and the Clarion, the first screw vessel to sail from an American port; the Ironwitch, which, though not a success, was a curious type worth preserving; the R. B. Forbes, the first twin-screw propeller built in New England and in her day the most powerful tugboat in the United States. These are but examples. The author informs us that "it has been his aim to present different views of the many types of American steam vessels, as they have existed at various times and in different localities. The descriptive matter is brief, but sufficient for the purpose of presenting the salient points—the points, by the way, that in another century, and as times goes on, it will be more and more difficult to obtain." His data is the accumulation of a lifetime, and it is well that he should have had the enterprise to present it to the public in this enduring form. Two thousand copies of the work are printed; price \$5.

F. Tennyson Neely, Chicago, publishes "Washington or the Revolution. A drama founded upon the historic

events of the war for American independence, by Ethan Allen."

"Jack Benson's Log; or, Afloat With the Flag in '61," is a story supposed to be told by a retired officer of the Navy of adventures on board a naval vessel in the early days of the Civil War. It is by a well-known author, Charles Ledyard Norton, and is illustrated by George Gibbs and published by W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston.

"The Story of Paul Boynton," written and published by himself, has reached a second edition. It is a paper-cover volume profusely illustrated. One chapter is devoted to Boynton's experiences as a sailor in the Navy, on board the Hydrangea.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish "Matter, Force and Spirit or Scientific Evidence of a Supreme Intelligence." Its anonymous author holds that "the religion of science is a religion of God;" that there is a universal spirit which, like the light of the sun, is thrown everywhere, and influences matter to develop its tendencies "to organic structure, and to the manifestations of life, sensation, self-consciousness and intelligence." It is argued that "if man has spirit life all organisms have spirit life," and that "there is an increase of spirit element with each higher manifestation of life, whether of plant or animal." Precisely what is meant by the "universal spirit" is not quite clear, and printing the words in capitals does not help the matter. Is this "universal spirit" the God of revelation, or are we asked to substitute for the personal being, which revelation declares, one of those vague conceptions of scientific reasoning that satisfy no one but their authors? The book is well reasoned, and, so far as it goes, is in the direction of what seems to us to be the right theory, which is that from a personal Deity proceeds what may perhaps be identified with this author's "universal spirit" that is, an all-pervading force that, entering into the forms provided for it in nature, shapes them to the purposes of creation. In reasoning on such themes as these a distinction should be made clear between substance and matter. Nothing exists without substance and form, not even a thought or affection, but not all substances are matter. Nor should an attempt be made, as is done by this author, to reason about eternity and infinity from the analogies of time and space. No extension of these can give an idea of a being who is without beginning or end of days. Whatever eternity or infinity may be, they are not extensions of time or space, and only when it is possible,

if ever, to rid the mind of the limitations these place upon thought, and just in the degree that it is possible, shall we be able to comprehend eternity and infinity and the conditions under which spirit exists and acts.

We have before alluded to the "Hand Book of International Law," by Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, A. J. A. U. S. A., published by the West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., and respectfully inscribed to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., "in recognition of his high qualities as a man and soldier." It is a concise treatise on international law, intended primarily for the use of students in their law school work and others who need a condensed statement. The practice followed is that of the United States and England. The author does not claim originality, which would be out of place in a work which must of necessity be a record of precedents, but his treatise is a carefully arranged and condensed statement of those precedents, accompanied by an index which makes the information contained in the volume readily available for the student.

The Government Printing Office has issued "Artillery Circular 1, Series of 1893, in the Course of Instruction for Artillery Gunners." Its subject is "Modern Guns and Mortars Adopted in the U. S. Land Service; Their Carriages, Projectiles, Fuze and Sights." It is prepared by the late Capt. Charles C. Morrison, Ordnance Department, and Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, and gives evidence throughout of careful and conscientious work. In the compilation of the work material has been obtained from the pamphlets of the Gatling Gun Co., the Pratt & Whitney Co., the Hotchkiss Ordnance Co., the Ordnance Notes, the reports of the Chief of Ordnance and the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. Numerous illustrations from mechanical drawings accompany the text.

The Victorious, which was launched Oct. 19 at Chatam, is similar to the Magnificent, Majestic and Prince George, all of which have preceded her into the water, and with several other battleships of the Spencer programme now in course of construction. She was laid down on May 28, 1894, and has thus far taken over sixteen months to build. She is 390 feet long, 75-foot beam, and her total displacement is 14,900 tons. She is to have 12,000 indicated horse power with 155 pounds of steam.

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THE IDEAL FIGHTING SHIP.

The London "Engineer" sees serious danger in the funnels of war ships and in the multifarious and more or less flimsy structures heaped upon the upper decks of war vessels which would in five minutes after a ship went into action be converted into a mass of rubbish, easily set on fire, and in any case certain to hamper the movements of her crew. What is to be the effect of machine and quick-fire on the funnels of a ship, it asks? It is very often urged that a few holes will be punched in them and no further mischief done. But anyone who has seen a Maxim gun worked like a hose will know that it would not be in the least difficult to cut a funnel clean off in about one minute. In action the fire-rooms would probably, if not certainly, be under forced draft. The consequences of the loss of a funnel close down to the upper deck of a ship are terrible to contemplate, and there is much worse than this, bad as it is. It is quite conceivable that in many ships—it is almost certain of some—that the destruction of the upper works by small shells and the wrecking of the funnels, would be followed by blocking up of the lower remainder of the funnel in part. The consequences would be either that the ship would be set on fire, or that the back draft in the fire-rooms would render them uninhabitable. What, again, would be the fate of the windsails down which the fans get their air? With hatchways choked, funnels gone, and fans in ruin, the destruction or defeat of the ship would be certain; and that, be it remembered, although not a single heavy projectile had touched her. We can conceive a light and exceedingly fast cruiser in fine weather playing a game at long bowls with a first-class ironclad and winning, simply by reducing her upper works to ruin with small shells. There is only one way out of the difficulty, and that lies in carrying up from well below the water line a heavily armored casemate, through which the base of the funnel, or funnels, shall pass. In the later ironclads the precaution has been taken, and notable examples of it may be found in the two great warships being built for Japan, the one by Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. and the other by the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Co. The ideally perfect fighting ship, in the judgment of the "Engineer," is the American monitor. It gives a clear deck, which might be swept from end to end without injury to the ship or crew. "The defect is that a monitor gun is carried too near the water to be efficient. It is, however, not possible to devise a compromise; that is to say, a monitor with a fair amount of freeboard, carrying guns on the disappearing system so that they could be fired from a level 20 feet or so above the sea. Every portion of the upper works would be made of thin tough steel, and her subsidiary armament of quick-fire broadside guns would be protected by the smallest possible shields of 3-inch armor, curved. The smaller they are the less is the chance of their being hit by a large projectile, which would in any case blow them clean off the ship, while 3-inch armor would serve to protect them against smaller shells and machine gun fire. In action there would be little to make débris." This is in substance the conclusion arrived at by the "Army and Navy Journal" before the work of rebuilding our Navy began, and from which it has never departed. The difficulty is that while the monitor is the ideal for war, it is far from being the sailors' ideal of a sea home. Says the "Engineer": "In modern days we do no fighting, and so the man-of-war of to-day is little less comfortable, and even luxurious, than the Atlantic liner; but excellent staterooms, berths, wardrobes, etc., cannot be had for nothing, and so we have the deck-house, and above that a host of boats, and so a great structure is built on top of the ship proper."

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Commo. F. V. McNair has been detailed to duty as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron, vice Rear Adm'l. Charles C. Carpenter, detached, and ordered to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30 for Yokohama, where he will hoist his flag on board the cruiser Olympia. Rear Adm'l. Carpenter has been given permission to sail for home at once. Rear Adm'l. Carpenter was detached at his own request and has been granted leave of absence for one month. A cablegram was received from him last Saturday morning asking that he be relieved and stating as the cause of his request that Mrs. Carpenter was seriously ill at her home in this country. The Baltimore was at Woosung, a port near Shanghai, at the time, and it is expected that he will leave the latter city on one of the merchant steamers plying between that port and the United States. The Department would have liked to have brought this officer home on the cruiser Baltimore, but this is impossible, as this vessel must remain in Asiatic waters for some weeks yet collecting the officers whose tours of duty are completed and the men whose terms of enlistments have expired. Commo. McNair was relieved from duty as president of the Examining and Retiring Boards, having succeeded Acting Admiral Francis M. Bunce, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, to this detail. He was detailed to duty as a member of these boards in November of last year and was promoted to the presidency the early part of last summer. There has been no doubt that Commo. McNair would succeed Rear Adm'l. Carpenter. He is regarded by the officials of the Department as just the man for the billet. He has spent some years on the Asiatic Station and is well acquainted with the navigation of Eastern waters. He was assigned to the command of the second-rate ship Omaha in 1887 while holding the rank of Captain and was in Asiatic waters with this vessel for several years. He has numerous friends among the Chinese and Japa-

nese officials. Commo. McNair selected Lieut. L. L. Reamey, who has been on duty as Secretary Herbert's Naval Aide, as his flag secretary, and Ensign George W. Logan, attached to the Dolphin, as his flag Lieutenant. His selections are regarded as highly judicious. Lieut. Reamey is an able officer, thoroughly competent to perform the arduous duties devolving upon the office he will fill. He has been Secretary Herbert's right-hand man in Washington and has aided that official materially in confidential and other work which has come before him. Ensign Logan was on duty in the Bureau of Navigation before his assignment to the Dolphin and is considered a thoroughly efficient officer. Commo. McNair will have eight vessels under his command. The Olympia, his flagship, will probably remain at Yokohama until he arrives at that place about the middle of December, and will then go to Chinese waters. In addition to this ship the squadron will be composed of the Charleston, Yorktown, Detroit, Concord, Machias, Monocacy and Petrel. The Boston is expected to leave the latter part of this month for Chinese waters. Shortly after her arrival the Concord is expected to return home, leaving eight vessels, however, still under the command of Commo. McNair. The Baltimore is expected to return before the new Commander-in-Chief arrives in Asiatic waters. Secretary Herbert has talked with Commo. McNair in relation to his new command and advised him as to his future course in Asiatic waters. The officials of the Department appear to be very much pleased with the manner in which Rear Adm'l. Carpenter has conducted affairs on the Asiatic Station and say that his prompt action in many cases has undoubtedly saved a good many foreigners from death.

The very fact that the recommendations of the Major General Commanding the Army are full of good sense may prevent their receiving the attention they deserve. It is hard to make people understand the importance of such recommendations. We have a national disposition to believe in faith cures of all sorts, and to trust in the efficacy of emotions to accomplish results in the field of practical action. If we are only sufficiently pronounced in our declaration of lofty sentiments of patriotism; if we expand with sufficient fervor and frequency upon our bigness and greatness and glory as a nation of money getters and fighters, what more can be asked of us? We are trusting to the Chinese tom-tom system of war. Unless we change it we shall repeat the experience of China, which is the prey of any one who chooses to assault it, and is continued in existence as a nation only because of the mutual jealousies of its enemies. The Manchus came across the mountains some centuries ago with a force absolutely insignificant as compared with that of China, and they have maintained their control ever since. The pig-tail they compelled each individual Chinaman to adopt as a badge of servitude he now wears as proudly as the fashionable youth his creased and turned up trousers to show his subserviency to foreign ideas. Perhaps it is our destiny to suffer a similar experience from our neighbors at the North, as some Canadians believe, if not all of them. It certainly will be our lot if we trust to blow and brag and they devote themselves to military pursuits and military preparation. We hope that each individual Congressman will cut out Gen. Miles's report from his newspaper and paste it in his hat, and that he will remit his exertions in behalf of the water ways and the local commerce of Podunk Flats long enough to consider the interests of the country as a whole.

The "United Service Magazine" contains an interesting discussion by Lieut. William R. Hamilton, U. S. A., of the question whether the United States could, if attacked, carry on an offensive war. He concludes that it would be utterly impossible for us to undertake a war of invasion against any country worthy our attention with the means at hand. He also reaches the satisfactory conclusion that it would be equally impossible for England, France and Germany combined to send enough men to this country to subjugate it. "It would strain them to their greatest to transport 100,000 men, and such a number would be a mere bagatelle to land on our shores with any hope of conquest of anything more than a few sea port cities, from which, notwithstanding their fleets, they would soon be driven away." This conclusion is based upon an elaborate calculation of the amount of transportation required and the amount available. The transport of troops and war material on a large scale for great distances has never been attempted in modern times, and for but limited distances in ancient times. At the time of the Virginia affair we were able to carry out Gen. Grant's plan of invading Spain with two armies of 50,000 men, following one after the other at a month's interval, but that day has passed.

We are in receipt of a little pamphlet containing an interesting "Historical sketch, roster of commandants, school staff and graduates of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from its organization to June 30, 1895." In a letter dated Nov. 22, 1881, Gen. Sherman said: "I want this new school to start out with the doctrine that service with troops in the field, in time of peace, is the most honorable of all, and the best possible preparation for high command when war does come, as it always does, suddenly." Including the graduating class of 1893, the school has instructed 234 officers, of whom 16 were found deficient and 36 relieved before completing their course. Its commandants have been E. S. Otis, T. H. Rufer, A. McD. McCook, E. F. Townsend and Hamilton S. Hawkins.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Rutherford, wife of Chief Engr. William H. Rutherford, U. S. N., retired, died Nov. 7 at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Martha Harlan Stribling, widow of Rear Adm'l. C. K. Stribling, U. S. N., died Nov. 4 at Martinsburg, W. Va. Adm'l. Stribling died Jan. 17, 1880.

Mr. James R. Richards, father of Capt. J. R. Richards, 4th Cav., died Nov. 2 at Riverside, Va., of which place he was an old and highly esteemed resident.

Mrs. William H. Bush, mother of Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., died at her residence in New Haven, Conn., on Nov. 12. Lieut. Bush was at once summoned from Governors Island. The remains were taken to Waterbury, Conn., for interment.

Pay Insp'r. Robert W. Allen, U. S. N., who died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, was appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster in 1864 and attained the grade of Pay Inspector in 1892. The remains were interred Nov. 8, with due honors, at the Arlington National Cemetery, the firing party, etc., being furnished from the garrison of Fort Myer.

Col. William Hamilton Harris, who died at Genoa, Italy, Nov. 6, was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1857, promoted to the Ordnance Department, attaining the grade of Captain, in 1863. He rendered gallant and efficient service during the war, was Chief of Ordnance of the 9th Corps, and was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry in the battles from the Rapidan to Petersburg. He resigned Sept. 21, 1870, to engage in mercantile pursuits.

Col. Basil Norris, U. S. A., retired, who died at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Nov. 9, 1895, from apoplexy, was appointed from Maryland Assistant Surgeon Oct. 11, 1852, promoted Captain in 1857 and Major in 1862, Lieutenant Colonel in 1882 and Colonel and Assistant Surgeon General in 1888. During the war he rendered efficient and arduous service, receiving therefor the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. For many years after the war he was on duty at Washington, D. C., as Attending Surgeon, was relieved there in October, 1884, and ordered thence to San Francisco; retired for age March 9, 1892, and took up his residence in that city. The deceased officer had a large number of warm friends who will be deeply grieved to learn of his death.

Last week we briefly referred to the death at Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, of that distinguished naval officer, on the retired list, Rear Adm'l. Robert Wilson Shufeldt. Born at Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., he entered the Navy as a midshipman, May 11, 1823, had risen to the rank of commander in 1853, but in 1854 resigned and was for several years in responsible positions in the mercantile service. He was for two years chief officer on the Collins line of Liverpool steamships, and thereafter in command of steamers plying between New York and New Orleans. When the civil war broke out he was Commander of the steamer Quaker City, on the New York and Havanna line, and during the first year of the rebellion was U. S. Consul-General for Cuba, a situation of high importance, which he filled with eminent tact and ability. He resigned this office in 1863 and was appointed Commander, his commission dating back to November, 1862. In the blockade of the Charleston he commanded the steamship Conemaugh and took part in the engagements on Morris Island. In 1864 he was in the Gulf Blockading Squadron. In 1865-66 he commanded the flagship of the East India fleet, and that of the Mediterranean from 1871 to 1873. From 1875 to 1878 he was chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting and was commissioned Commodore in 1876. In 1879-80 he sailed on a special mission to Africa and the East India to report upon the best means of reviving American trade with these countries. In 1883 he was promoted Rear Admiral and retired Feb. 21, 1884. While he was on the African expedition he was presented with a sword by Said Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar. This is but a brief record of an officer whose professional and civil qualities exercised in the interests of his country are worthy of the highest commendation. The remains were interred with due honors Nov. 9 in the Arlington National Cemetery. The casket, borne by naval apprentices from the Washington Navy Yard, was attended by the following honorary pallbearers: Rear Adm'l. Hughes, Calhoun, Russell and Roe; Prof. Asaph Hall, of the Naval Observatory; Commo. Howell, Col. Elliot, U. S. A., and William H. Tresscott. At the grave the deceased Admiral's sword was presented to his grandson, Percy. He leaves an adopted daughter and two sons, George, for the last fifteen years U. S. Marshal at Shanghai, and Robert, the ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Keene (N. H.) "Evening Sentinel" of Nov. 7 considers the subject of English strongholds in America, in which it reaches the conclusion that "no man can look upon England's past conduct and present attitude without realizing that the time must speedily come, if indeed it has not come already, when this nation must choose between submission to England and such a bold defiance as she has twice already given her, and twice vigorously maintained by the wager of battle." England's policy is uniform under all administrations and all means are good which work for the aggrandizement of England. "What have we opposed to this in America? A policy is declared with much sounding of metaphorical trumpets, and salvos of verbal artillery. Hardly has the smoke cleared away when an election takes place, a new administration comes into power and its first act is to reverse the policy of its predecessors, its guiding principle is to discredit their every action and to prove to foreign nations that the outcome of our institutions is to lodge the power of a mighty people in the hands of knaves, or imbeciles, or both. Is it any wonder that other nations little desire our friendship, or dread our enmity, knowing that neither will last beyond the next election, or perhaps some disagreement in the cabinet over the postmastership at Little Podunk?"

The William H. Horstman Co., well known among the officers of the U. S. Army and Navy as manufacturers of military equipments, have issued a "price list U. S. Navy officers' equipments." The Horstman Co. has been established so long and has such an excellent record of good service and reliability as to their dealings with the service that they need no introduction. The price list is complete and contains prices of every article of equipment which houses in their line of trade make. Such a price list is a very necessary and convenient thing for each officer to possess. It will be sent to any one who will take the trouble to drop the Horstman Co. a postal card desiring them to send it.

The French Minister of Marine has given the names of Guichen and Chateaurenault to the two cruisers which are about to be built by contract. Two third class cruisers about to be laid down will receive the names of D'Estrées and Infernet.

ARMY DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt reports that increased guard room will be required at Forts Sheridan and Riley because of the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth to the Department of Justice. The Apache prisoners of war have been in charge of Capt. H. L. Scott, 7th Cav., who has worked industriously and enthusiastically to improve their condition. They work very industriously and cheerfully. They number 250 prisoners in all, 18 men and the rest women and children. The condition of this command in discipline and instruction is such as the Government is justified in expecting. A letter addressed to Gen. Merritt by Gov. Upham, of Wisconsin, appears in this report. The Governor says, Aug. 21, 1895:

The annual encampment of Wisconsin troops just brought to a close has proved the most profitable and successful in point of instruction and discipline of all yet held within the limits of the State. In large measure its success was due to the presence, the example and cordial co-operation of the detachments of the regular Army, and I beg to express to you and through you, to the officers and men of Light Bat. E, 1st Art., and Troops B and K, 7th Cav., my high appreciation of their conduct and services. In camp the relations between them and their comrades of the Guard were of the most cordial and kindly nature. On the drill ground and in the maneuvers they were conspicuous, not only for their high instruction and efficiency, but for their readiness to aid and teach; while on their long march through six counties of the State, they won the hearty good-will and admiration of our people by their soldierly appearance, bearing and discipline. A warm welcome awaits them whenever they may come again.

A record of events accompanies Gen. Merritt's report, and a statement of the accomplished work in the post lyeums. Deputy Surg. Gen. A. Hartsuff, Med. Dir., reports that Forts Leavenworth and Sheridan have had 36 cases, with 5 deaths, of typhoid fever, as the result of bad water. Improved water supply has exterminated it from Fort Reno, where there were in 1893 34 cases, and in 1894 9 cases. The same cause has resulted in 190 cases of acute diarrhoea at Sheridan. Reno has 92 cases of malarial fever, Sill 65 cases, Leavenworth 26, Riley 30, Sheridan 16 and Brady 7 cases. Jefferson Barracks and Wayne have escaped altogether. Venereal diseases and alcoholism are still prominent causes of disease. In the pay department Lieut. Col. Candler disbursed \$743,720; Maj. Baird, \$545,654; Maj. Dodge, \$570,626; Maj. McClure, \$454,861; Maj. Smith, \$167,727. Delay and irregularity on the part of company officers in furnishing proper notification to the Chief Paymaster has delayed payments in many cases. Instruction of officers in signalling was confined to Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Wayne, and 81 per cent. of the practice was had at these three posts, having less than one-half the troops. The requirements of par. 1761, A. R., have not been fully complied with.

S. W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, says: "Desertions are again on the increase. Looked at from any point of view, whether of expense, morals or discipline, the change of policy from that of a liberal reward to practically no reward is a mistake and the effect is sure to be vicious. Better no reward at all than the implied estimate of the Government of the crime of desertion found in the \$10 reward. The amount of money to be annually expended under a policy of high reward would have rapidly fallen off until the current year, due, as before noted, to the fact of a greatly lessened number of deserters at large. What will now be saved in expense on account of rewards will be lost many times over in transportation, clothing, etc., of the increased number of recruits who must needs be supplied to fill the ever flowing and now enlarging stream of deserters from the Army. The \$10 reward is indefensible. All past experience is against it. The reward of \$60 should be restored."

Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth has not had time to get fully acquainted with the Department of California, but finds it in excellent condition, so far as he can judge. The discipline is excellent and desertions have decreased. Of the eight deaths in this department four were due to the derailing of a railroad train, that is to say, to murder by strikers; 24.88 of the sickness was miasmatic. Venereal diseases and alcoholism served to swell the sick report at several of the posts, particularly the Presidio. All the posts are well watered, and, with the exception of Benicia, well sewered. The guns, carriages, etc., of Light Bat. F, 5th Art., were ruined by a fire at the Presidio June 49. The batteries of the 5th are gaining in celerity without any loss of accuracy. The requirements of A. R. 1761 have been fully observed, as is shown by the rare fact that the requisite number of expert signalists, officers and enlisted men, is reported from each organization in the department. Interesting volunteer heliograph work has also been done.

Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke reports from the Department of Dakota, as the result of personal inspection, that the several garrisons of his command are in excellent condition as to drill and discipline. Fort Buford should be abandoned; Assiniboine improved to make it fairly comfortable for officers and men. A regiment of cavalry should be stationed here and a riding hall provided for it. Bathrooms are needed at Missoula, and repairs made to old buildings. New buildings should be erected at Yellowstone and the old post torn down. Custer needs rebuilding; the buildings, except the officers' quarters, are so decayed as to be dangerous to occupants. Keogh is not so bad, but needs rebuilding. Most of the buildings at Yates should be replaced and the officers' quarters repaired. Snelling needs new storehouses, central heating place, with an increased water supply. Deputy Surg. Gen. H. R. Tilton, Med. Dir., reports that the sick reports and discharges for disability have been fewer than usual and the number of deaths greatly decreased. The primitive latrine system needs reform. The proximity of the slaughter house at the Lame Deer Agency threatens disease at Camp Merritt. In the Pay Department Col. Glenn has disbursed \$410,013; Maj. Arthur, \$86,708; Maj. Whipple, \$269,821; Maj. Tucker, \$32,597.

THE CAVALRY SABRE AND ITS FUTURE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
So much has been said of late of the cavalry sabre, and the advisability of doing away with it in our service—its being out of date and all that sort of thing—that the expression of a few serious thoughts in its favor may not be out of place.

It will be seen at once that I am on the side of its champions, and will briefly state some of my reasons for being so.

I may be permitted to state here that I am not a novice in its use, and may therefore lay claim to some practical knowledge of its merits as a fighting weapon.

We have yet to hear of any intention, or even suggestion, from any reliable source in European armies of dispensing with the sabre (or sword) in any branch of their cavalry service, whether heavy or light dragoons, or lancers, or any intention on the part of American neighbors of surrendering their deadly (Spanish) machete. When they conclude to abandon the use of either it will be time enough for us to think about it, for if we are to have any serious fighting to do in the future it will undoubtedly be with one or the other of the countries mentioned.

We cannot always expect to escape war—as in the past—on such serious international questions as the fisheries problem, the Samoan trouble, the Chilean affair, the Hawaiian and Bluefield difficulties, and many others of equal importance since the close of the war in 1865, to say nothing of the present crisis in Cuba and Venezuela.

"Nations are born at the cannon's mouth." They are likewise sustained and nourished to manhood at the cannon's mouth, and if they hope to hold an honorable life and standing in the family of nations it must be by their ability to demand recognition in all international questions that affect their interests through the strength and power of their army and navy to enforce it.

A nation that cannot or will not fight to maintain its just rights—when all else fails—is surely on the down grade. War must occur at times to maintain a healthy, progressive national growth; it needs no argument to prove this, the records of history give ample proof of it.

The wonderful improvement in firearms during the past decade does not and cannot handicap the cavalryman and his sabre to the extent that many think; cavalry has other and important duties to perform than that of charging battle lines of infantry armed with the modern rifle; nor is it to be supposed that such an order would be given at the present day, unless the lines of the enemy were so broken and demoralized as to fully warrant it.

It is true that many instances occurred during the war of 1861-65 where cavalry successfully charged lines of infantry, but the chief and essentially important occupation of the cavalry at that time consisted of operations against the enemy's cavalry, raids and attacks on the flanks and rear of the enemy's lines, the destruction of lines of communication, such as railroads, telegraph lines, bridges, etc., advance picket and outpost duty, escort to army supply trains, and reconnoitering the enemy's position, etc. They were (and are) essentially the eyes of the army.

Now, let us suppose for an instant that the United States has a foreign war on hand, a condition not at all unlikely in the future if international complications continue to pile up as they have in the past few years. Our cavalry are armed with carbine and two revolvers; the cavalry of the enemy are encountered, also armed with carbine and revolvers, but in addition they still retain the sabre. (If a regiment of lancers, then the weapons would be lance, sabre and revolver.) Both lines advance to charge; we commence firing with one revolver at a distance of 100 yards or less; the two lines advance on each other with such rapidity that, with the excitement it occasions, the unavoidable crowding of ranks, and the irregular motion of the horses in the mad rush on the enemy, but little execution can be done before the contact. No time to return the empty revolver to its holster and draw the other before the sabres of the enemy have made sad havoc in the ranks of the men without them, and who are literally at their mercy, for it is not unlikely that time or opportunity would be given to use the second revolver in such close contact; besides, it will be remembered that the enemy are on equal terms as to revolvers, a disastrous handicap for the men without sabres.

Reference is sometimes made to the phenomenal pistol shooting of cowboys and others, dropping birds off telephone wires as they ride leisurely along, and yet the same men will fire half a dozen times at another man at close range in a fight and miss every time. There is a vast difference in shooting at a target that cannot return the fire and when confronted with one that can and will. Men acting independently—whether mounted or on foot—can do better shooting than when in ranks. I think every reasonable military man will admit this.

Little or nothing need be said as to the use of sabres in our Indian wars; they are, as we all know, useless; the rifle, carbine or revolver is the only effective weapon to reach Indians in their hiding places in caves, rocks and lava beds. But we have another enemy to law, order and civilization that demands our serious attention—the Anarchist and the riotous striker. Cavalry, in their ability to move quickly from one point to another, are the most effective arm of service to scatter a mob and quell riots; their very presence, charging down street with drawn sabres is in itself enough to cause the rabble to scatter to the four winds, and that without striking a blow; but if it becomes necessary to use force, how much more merciful is it to strike a stinging blow on the body of a misguided rioter with the back of the blade than it is to use the deadly bullet or bayonet thrust; the Chicago and Brooklyn riots fully demonstrated this.

I may say here in parenthesis that in all instances of domestic violence in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, cavalry are used almost exclusively in dispersing mobs.

I believe in arming our cavalry with the best weapons obtainable, including carbine, two revolvers and sabre, the latter to be much lighter (and better) than the one now in use; it should be of such excellent material and weight as to inspire the most perfect confidence in the man using it, not only in his ability to handle it with rapidity of action, but to "give and take" with equal security to the life of the weapon. Every expert swordsman knows the value of rapid action in contests with such a weapon.

Our cavalry are not burdened with the weight of the European horsemen and are therefore the better prepared for the arduous duties demanded; men and horses can better endure fatigue, long marches and rapid movements than Europe's best troops, and they can fight just as well—in many cases much better—but if we are ever destined to meet any foreign troops on the battle field let us have our men so armed as to be at least on equal terms with them in weapons. Hold on to our sabres (a better one, as I have already said), attach it to the saddle, as at present, for work while in the saddle, leaving the men free from its burden when fighting dismounted.

W. R. PARRELL, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

The weather forecast for November given in the pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, published by the U. S. Hydrographic Office, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N. Hydrographer, is as follows: Frequent gales between the New England coast and the British Isles and as far south as the 40th parallel. Between latitudes 25° N. and 40° N., and east of longitude 70° W., occasional gales, some of which may be quite severe. Fog on the Grand Banks, but at intervals only. Some icebergs in the vicinity of Belle Isle; probably none south of the 50th parallel."

DEFENSES OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

In an article on the defences of the Golden Gate the New York "Times" calls attention to what Gen. Howard reported concerning them eight years ago, and says: "The fears of Gen. Howard at the time may now be fully dispelled in the present strength of San Francisco's fortifications and the perfection they are expected to attain in the immediate future. Since the exposure of the harbor was made strikingly apparent when it was threatened with invasion at the time of the Itata and Balto more troubles during the Chile-Peruvian war, the United States Government has been especially active in making the improvements which its naval engineers recommended and urged.

Fort Alcatraz has been recently remodeled; new batteries have been erected at every available point, so that it is now literally bristling with guns of great power, which, with the network of torpedoes, would make it interesting for any ship if she succeeded in getting into the bay. Improvements are being made constantly at the Presidio. The work of constructing the new double brick buildings is about finished, and these quarters will be ready for occupancy soon. The officers' quarters will be very handsome.

"Fort Winfield Scott, which stands at the end of Fort Point, dismantled of its small-calibre guns, which crowned its parapets, is now armed with thirty-two 10-inch Rodman guns and fourteen 8-inch converted rifles; and the plans are to cut down the walls of the fort and change the entire character of the remainder by the construction of massive parapets of solid masonry and the use of turrets mounted with huge disappearing guns of the most approved type, thus making it one of the most formidable defensive works in the world.

"The barbette batteries are placed at such a height above the water that the guns which are exposed will offer but a poor mark for gunners of a hostile fleet. The plans are now ready for the location of a battery at every available point on each side of the Golden Gate. There will be batteries on Point Lobos and Point Bonita, and the submarine mines between Lime Point and Fort Point complete the half circle. Behind the line of the forts on the heights, where the sky line will expose them, forest timber is planted to serve as a mask to the gunners; thus they will be virtually invisible. There will be 75 rifled guns and 144 mortars of the most approved patterns in position when the plans shall have been carried out to dispute the entrance into the Golden Gate of any vessel with hostile intent. Each mortar stands on a separate revolving platform, which allows it to be pointed in any direction, and the gun may be deflected to an angle of 45 degrees. These batteries are behind the hill and out of sight of the Golden Gate, and the training of the mortar will be guided by a code of signals from lookouts stationed at suitable points on adjacent hills. The surface of the offing and bay is mapped and charted in sections of 100 feet square. Most vessels will cover two of these squares. The speed of a vessel maneuvering in the offing can be determined by the lookout and communicated to the battery, allowance being made for the flight of the shells and the distance covered by the vessel in moving in her course before the shells alight. The mortars will be trained on this particular square and discharged. The sixteen mortars in each battery, for all the mortar batteries will be built in sixteens, will be discharged simultaneously, and as they cover an area of 100 feet square in the batteries, the shower of shells will drop within a similar radius.

"The latest additions to the coast defence are the pneumatic dynamite guns, which have been placed very recently side by side on the brow of one of the highest bluffs overlooking the bay and the ocean, between Fort Point and Baker Beach. San Francisco now possesses three of the eight huge pneumatic guns in the world, one of which is on the Nictheroy, of the Brazilian navy, three at Sandy Hook, and the other one was recently sold to the English Government and is set up at Shoeburyness. These three guns, with protecting parapets, will cost the Government a quarter of a million dollars. Each gun as it stands on its revolving base, without its accessories below and behind, weighs 43 tons. They stand on great turntables sunk 4 feet in the concrete beds about them. Around each turntable several feet in diameter is a finely graduated brass scale, by which the gun can be ranged laterally with great precision and the gun can be pointed in any direction. It is handled and fired by one man, who stands on a platform beside the axis, and with two little levers and one wheel controls the movements and firing of the gun. A telescopic sight and level give the elevation. In big concrete protected cellars below ground are compressed air reservoirs directly connected with the gun. There are eight firing reservoirs below each gun, and connected with it. These reservoirs are tubes holding, when charged, 360 cubic feet of air after compression of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. The opening of valves around the chamber of the gun at the base lets this pressure in behind the cartridge, which, with a diameter of fifteen inches, receives a pressure of 170,000 pounds as it is ejected.

"The torpedo station is situated at the east end of Goat Island, on a point called Ballast Hill. It is a low structure of brick with a galvanized iron roof. It stands under cover of the bluff, from which vessels sailing from this port to seek cargo elsewhere formerly quarried ballast. Here it is that the torpedoes are stored and charged for use. It is perfectly safe from the fire of any force that might enter the Golden Gate.

"It has been through the efforts of Col. George Mendenhall that many of these improvements have been brought about. For thirty years he has labored in this field, and now in his retirement from public duty can compare with pride the many military advantages possessed by this city with its defenseless condition when he was appointed officer in charge of the engineering works of the United States Army on the Pacific Coast."

Our London contemporary, the "Army and Navy Gazette," though it appears to be in doubt, is correct in crediting to Ruskin's notes to Turner's "Harbors of England," published in 1859, this striking passage, which it quotes: "It will always be said of us with unabated reverence, 'They built ships of the line.' Take it all in all, a ship of the line is the most honorable thing that man as a gregarious animal has ever produced. By himself, unhelped, he can do better things than ships of the line—he can make poems, and pictures, and other such concentrations of what is best in him; but as a being living in flocks, and hammering out, with alternate strokes and mutual agreement, what is necessary for him in those flocks to get or produce, the ship of the line is his first work. Into that he has put as much of his human patience, common sense, forethought, experimental philosophy, self-control, habits of order and obedience, thorough wrought handwork, defiance of brute elements, careless courage, careful patriotism, and calm expectation of the judgment of God as can well be put into a space 300 feet long by 80 feet broad; and I am thankful to have lived in an age when I could see this thing done."

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PERSONALS.

Capt. A. H. Goodloe, U. S. A., is in New York, stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. F. O. Ferris, 1st Inf., expects to go abroad in a few days to spend the winter.

Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., has rejoined at Columbus Barracks, O., from a short leave.

Capt. William T. Wood, 18th Inf., is a recent arrival in Louisville, Ky., for recruiting duty.

Lieut. Charles McQuiston, 4th Inf., lately visiting in Chicago, has joined at Fort Sherman, Id.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Wherry, 2d Inf., and the Misses Wherry have joined at Fort Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 14, from a week's leave.

Inspir. Gen. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., reached St. Augustine, Fla., this week on a tour of inspection.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 10 on a short leave for the benefit of his health.

Capt. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav., is now comfortably settled at Fort Riley, Kan., and in command of Troop A. President Cleveland and Secretary of War Lamont attended the Paget-Whitney wedding in New York this week.

Lieut. W. C. Short, 6th Cav., was expected to rejoin at Fort Myer, Va., the latter part of this week from leave.

Lieut. J. E. Runcie, U. S. A., retired, of 317 Powell Street, San Francisco, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, 3d Art., left Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Nov. 7, on leave, to return about Nov. 28.

Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., is expected to sail for abroad Saturday, Nov. 16, to return about the middle of January.

Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf., was to leave Fort Reno, O. T., this week with his family to spend the winter on leave.

Chaplain C. W. Freeland, U. S. A., has taken charge of the Post Schools at Fort Monroe, Va., during the winter season.

Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav., under recent transfer orders changes base from Fort Custer, Mont., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Col. W. H. H. Benyaurd, C. E., U. S. A., who has been abroad on leave, has returned home and gone to the Pacific Coast.

Capt. J. A. Gaston, 8th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Meade, S. D., after an absence of over two years on recruiting service.

Chaplain Daniel Kendig, U. S. A., residing at 1932 Spruce street, Philadelphia, reached his seventy-first birthday on Nov. 10.

Asst. Surg. John F. Kulp, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Spokane, was expected in Wilkesbarre, Pa., this week on a visit to friends.

Gen. Frank Wheaton, accompanied by Lieut. J. S. Mallory, A. D. C., is on a visit of inspection to posts in Arizona and New Mexico.

Lieut. C. W. Foster, 3d Art., temporarily at Fort Barrancas, Fla., for some time past, will return to Key West Barracks next week.

Maj. William Sinclair, 2d Art., is commanding at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, Col. Richard Loder being absent on a fortnight's leave.

Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on leave in the North for some time past, will rejoin at Fort Barrancas, Fla., in a few days.

The next and last retirement for age in 1895 is that on Dec. 7 of Maj. R. S. Vickery, Surg. U. S. A., at present stationed at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, U. S. A., to whose long and meritorious service we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Nov. 11.

Lieut. Nelson Bronson, U. S. A., reached his sixty-fourth birthday on Nov. 14 and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list of the Army.

Lieut. J. P. Wissner, 1st Art., who recently joined at Fort Monroe, Va., has taken charge of the publication of the "Journal of the United States Artillery."

Maj. A. H. Bainbridge, 10th Inf., has taken command at Fort Reno, O. T., Col. E. P. Pearson, 10th Inf., having gone on leave, to return after New Year's.

Capt. James Chester, 3d Art., with Batteries A and G of that regiment, were to leave Atlanta, Ga., Saturday of this week, Nov. 15, for Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Much regret is felt at Fort Thomas that Sergt. F. S. Johnson, Co. A, 6th Inf., failed to pass for a commission on account of slight deficiency in physique.

Lieut. W. H. Mullay, 21st Inf., is preparing to close up his official business at Plattsburgh Barracks preparatory to joining at Willets Point, N. Y., on Dec. 1.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art., who went to Fort Wadsworth from Fort Hamilton Oct. 11 last, now returns to the latter post for duty with Dillenback's light battery.

Col. Elisha L. Baily, U. S. A., retired, who is spending the evening of his life at 1316 Dolores street, San Francisco, reached his seventy-first birthday on Nov. 14.

Mrs. Fanny Dailey, sister of the late Mrs. George Cook, was married Nov. 7 at Oakland, Md., to Capt. Matthew Markland, U. S. A., retired, of the Glades, Maryland.

Maj. J. G. D. Knight, C. E., has been elected a member of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution of the United States in place of Gen. H. L. Abbott, lately retired.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., will be assisted by Col. M. I. Ludington, A. Q. M. G., while acting, at Chicago, between horseless vehicles.

Capt. W. P. Evans, 19th Inf., who was born in Wisconsin and appointed from that State to the Military Academy, is fortunate in his recent detail to duty at the State University at Madison, Wis.

Dr. William L. Kneedler, of the Medical Department, Dr. Kneedler and daughter are among the recent arrivals at Coronado Beach Hotel, San Diego, Cal., where they are pleasantly located for the winter months.

Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf., in orders 185, Columbus Barracks, Oct. 27, 1895, prescribes a very elaborate and excellent course for the post lyceum during the lyceum year of 1895-96. It strikes us as a model order in its g.

The gold medal for 1895, Military Service Institution of the United States, has been awarded to Capt. H. G. Sharpe, C. S., for his essay entitled "The Art of Supplying Armies in the Field as Exemplified During the Civil War."

Lieut. F. Füger, 13th Inf., left Governors Island, N. Y., the latter part of this week for Washington Barracks, D. C., to attend the marriage, on Nov. 20, of his sister, Miss Blanche Helena Füger, to Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, 5th Cav. He will return about Dec. 1.

Q. M. Sergt. D. E. Ryther, 6th Inf., has been appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 2d Inf., vice 2d Lieut. L. M. Prince, just deceased. Lieut. Ryther is the third of the enlisted candidates of this year to be appointed, and his success has given much satisfaction at Fort Thomas.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Williston, 3d Art., on leave and lately at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., will soon return to Fort Barrancas, Fla., the artillery garrison of that post, in camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., for some months past, being under orders to return to their permanent station Nov. 15.

The marriage of Lieut. George C. Saffarans, 6th Inf., to Miss Fannie Crowell, daughter of Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf., took place at Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 12, with all the brilliant accompaniments of a military wedding. The married couple are now on a wedding tour and will rejoin about Dec. 10.

Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Cushing, A. C. G. S., who now attains that grade by the retirement of Lieut. Col. Gilman, was graduated in 1860. He was twenty-five years Captain in the Subsistence Department before attaining the grade of Major. He was a Captain of the 2d Inf. in 1862, the next above John S. Poland, Colonel of the 17th Inf. since August, 1891.

Boards for the examination of non-commissioned officers for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants U. S. A. have been in full operation this week at many posts and the candidates are yet on the anxious seat. We tender to one and all our best wishes for success in the aspiration to this, perhaps the best, of all the non-commissioned general staff positions.

Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., and Miss Nelsie Hughes will be married Dec. 4, at the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. H. Patrick, where, just twenty-five years ago, upon the same date, Miss Hughes' mother was married at exactly the same age, says the Omaha "Excelsior." The maid of honor will be Miss Woolworth and the bridesmaids Miss Curtis, Miss Himesbaugh, Miss Doane and Miss Bessie Yates.

The Newtown (L. I.) "Register" of Nov. 7 says: "On Oct. 25 last our respected fellow townsmen, Mr. John S. Power, of Woodside, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his entry upon his position as chief clerk at the military headquarters of the Division of the Atlantic. During that time he has served with nine distinguished Generals—Hoover, T. W. Sherman, Meade, McDowell, Hancock, Schofield, Howard, Miles and Ruger. We tender him our hearty congratulations."

The Cincinnati "Commercial Gazette" of Nov. 3 gives an interesting account of "The Social Side of Life at the Most Picturesque Army Post in America—Fort Thomas, Ky." It is illustrated by portraits of the commandant, Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf.; Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. W. C. Bennett, nee Cochran; Miss Catherine Cochran, Capt. W. H. Crowell, Miss Fannie Crowell, Capt. G. B. W. H. Crowell, Miss Fannie Crowell, Capt. G. B. Morton, W. C. Bennett and G. C. Saffarans. The latter was married to Miss Fannie Crowell this week.

The London correspondent of the New York "Times" writes: "The whole army feels a glow of enthusiasm at the spectacle of Wolsey in the saddle. His first speech in office is praised honestly on all sides as admirable in form and tone, and his selection of Aides-de-Camp to represent the Volunteers and the militia as well as the regular army is hailed as a sign that at last the British military spirit is to be utilized for the good of the country instead of for the benefit of one small, and not overvaluable, class."

Gen. Henry G. Thomas, U. S. A., retired, has returned to Oklahoma from his summer outing on the Atlantic seacoast. The New York "Observer," Boston "Globe," Washington "Times" and other journals are speaking of him as a probable candidate for the U. S. Senate from the future State. As the General leads the movement for single statehood, that is, the consolidation of the whole original Indian Territory into one grand State, and this will delay statehood so long time, he would seem to be more solicitous for what he believes its future good than his own personal preferment.

At a recent meeting in San Francisco of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution the following resolution in honor of the late president of the society, Lieut. Col. E. Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, now in St. Paul, was passed: "That this society profoundly regrets the necessity that compels its esteemed president to sever his official relations with it, and assures him that his compatriots sincerely appreciate the zeal and energy manifested by him at all times in furtherance of the growth and prosperity of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution."

The stone erected by the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in Germantown, which marks the site of the encampment of the main Continental Army under Gen. Washington before and after the battle of Brandywine, in 1777, was dedicated Nov. 9 with impressive ceremonies. On the polished front is the inscription: "The main Continental Army, commanded by Gen. George Washington, encamped on this and adjacent ground from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8, and from Sept. 12 to Sept. 14, 1777, before and immediately after the battle of Brandywine. Erected in 1895 by the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution to perpetuate the memory of the encampment."

Upon the return trip of Chaplain Pierce and Lieut. Rivers from San Carlos to Fort Apache the party found Private Jansen, of Capt. Sibley's troop, 2d Cav., who for twelve days had been lost and had wandered about in the mountains seeking a trail to Fort Apache. The place of rescue was some thirty miles from Apache. For ten days the lost man had had no food but cactus and yucca, and with a badly sprained ankle and almost hopelessly weak, was in a sorry plight. He is now in the hospital at Fort Apache and his rescue has caused much rejoicing there and at Fort Wingate, where his troop is stationed.

Brig. Gen. M. R. Morgan, C. G. S., U. S. A., is a recent visitor in St. Paul on an inspection tour, which gives the "Pioneer Press" occasion to say: "St. Paul is a kind of second home to him, as he married a St. Paul lady, a daughter of Col. John S. Prince, and Mrs. Morgan accompanies him as far as her old home. Gen. Morgan still has many old friends and acquaintances in army and social circles in the city, who are glad to meet him again, and who perhaps remark that while a little grayer, he is still Hale and hearty and carries his sixty-two years wonderfully well, and especially so when his long and arduous military service is remembered."

The Washington "Star," referring to Lieut. G. G. Heiner's marriage to Miss Small, says: "His bride is very handsome and popular. There will be six ushers in uniform and six bridesmaids in white, carrying red roses in honor of the artillery. The best man is to be Dr. Cabell, of the Army. A large reception will take place

immediately after the ceremony at Mrs. Small's handsome home, 16 Mount Vernon place, Baltimore. Lieut. Heiner's father was Capt. Heiner, 1st Inf. His mother was considered the most beautiful woman of the regiment and now resides in Baltimore. After the reception the bride and groom start on a wedding trip in the private car of Mr. Lord, of Baltimore."

The lyceum season of 1895-96 at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, has been arranged by Col. E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., commandant. Among essays to be read during the season are "Fortification for Coast Defense," by Col. Bainbridge himself; "The Summary Court," by Capt. James O'Hara; "The Sea Coast Artillery Gunner," by Capt. S. Pratt; "Military Training and Athletics in the Army," by Lieut. C. W. Hobbs; "Marital Law," by Lieut. C. G. Woodward; "The Use of the Bicycle for Military Purposes," by Lieut. C. T. Mensher; "Civil Responsibility of Troops Engaged in Suppressing Riot," by Lieut. E. T. Wilson; "The Development of Our Ordnance," by Lieut. E. P. O'Hern.

Lieut. L. B. Simonds, 8th Inf., was expected at Plattsburg Barracks this week to pack up his effects there prior to joining at Fort D. A. Russell. He will find many there to congratulate him on his success. Before joining his regiment he will visit relatives in Ohio.

The ladies of Fort Mason, Cal., gave an enjoyable Halloween party Oct. 31. The beautiful grounds and the commodious quarters of the Commanding General were the scene of the festivities. Mrs. Crabb, assisted by Mrs. Kneedler, received the guests and later on presided in the dining hall. The games were in charge of Mrs. Gillette, Mrs. Blunt, Mrs. March and Miss Crabb. Music was furnished by the band of the 5th Art.

Lieut. J. A. Penn, 2d Inf., has returned from his western trip and is again on duty at the High School, says the Omaha "Excelsior." This popular officer left Omaha for a pleasure trip to the mountains of Wyoming in July. But man proposes and the War Department disposes! The Jackson Hole settlers who punish poaching with death got tangled up with the Indians. The settlers got scared—as they always do when trouble comes—called loudly for U. S. troops, and the campaign is on. Lieut. Penn happened along just as his services were needed and he was promptly placed on duty as A. C. S. of troops in the field. This is the way he put in his vacation earning experience and commendation, if not rest.

A correspondent in France writes: "It is difficult to realize the inconvenience caused by enforced military service and the biennial twenty-eight days' exercise, during which French housekeepers must dispense with gamekeepers, coachmen, butlers and footmen. I have just come from a château the owners of which had to part with several men servants, a sacrifice to mother country rather trying at the season of partridge shooting and hospitalities. The men also dread this break into the easier conditions of life, while, on the other hand, their substitutes are often as much incommoded. My hostess had recourse to a former coachman, now retired, and possessor of a handsome moustache. The poor fellow said, with real magnanimity: 'If Madame particularly wishes it, I will cut off my moustache, but with regret.' The lady, not to be outdone, let him have his way, and we were driven about by a moustached coachman, an anomaly in France."

Sir Charles Cameron Lees, Governor of British Guiana, who is in England on leave of absence, does not take a serious view of matters and is confident that a pacific settlement will be arrived at. He is convinced that the Venezuelan Government really desires to discuss both the outrage of January last and the general question of boundaries in a reasonable spirit. The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "So far as the United States are concerned, everything tends to show that the question of the Monroe doctrine which has been dragged into the dispute is altogether a side issue introduced by a section of the American press for reasons which it is unnecessary to indicate. The Venezuelan business might have been an extremely ugly one if the Government of the United States had seriously contemplated being nasty. But it never did, we believe, and therefore we see no reason to doubt that Mr. Chamberlain in consultation with Sir Charles Lees will be able to negotiate for an arrangement which will not only be satisfactory, to all parties, but prevent complications in the future."

The first annual banquet of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States in commemoration of the closing battles of three wars—siege of Yorktown, in the War of the Revolution; the battle of New Orleans, in the War of 1812, and the capture of the City of Mexico, in the Mexican War—will take place at the Brevoort House on the evening of Nov. 18. Among the distinguished gentlemen invited to be present are President Grover Cleveland and ex-President Benjamin Harrison, the latter being an honorary companion of the order; H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War; Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A.; Commo. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N.; Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Rear Adm. Bancroft Gherardi and Daniel L. Braine, both veteran companions of the order; Rear Adm. Henry Erben, Gov. Morton, Mayor William L. Strong, Gen. Horace Porter, Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick F. Talimadge, president of the Sons of the Revolution, and a host of others.

At the last regular meeting of the U. S. Infantry Society held at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the following were elected: President, Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th Inf.; resident vice-president, Maj. J. T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; department vice-presidents—California, Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Colorado, Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Columbia, Col. Robert H. Hall, 4th Inf.; Dakota, Maj. M. Hooton, 22d Inf.; East, Capt. James Forrence, 13th Inf.; Platte, Col. J. C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Texas, Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; executive council (one year incumbents), Capt. A. Reynolds and H. S. Foster, 20th Inf., to serve two years; Capt. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf.; Lieut. H. C. Muir, 2d Inf.; Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Nat. P. Phister, 1st Inf.; corresponding secretary, Capt. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf. In the matter of the prize upon the subject, "The Army, Its Employment During Times of Peace and the Necessity for Its Increase," Hon. J. T. Manderson and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt have consented to act as judges in the competition, and Gen. E. H. McAlpin, Adj't. Gen., New York, has been requested to act.

Hilary Bell presents the Spanish side of the Cuban contention in an article published in the "Home Journal." From this it appears that the moving spirit in the present insurrection is José Martí, a Spaniard by birth, a revolutionist by instinct, a doctor by education and a journalist by profession. He is of good family, is well educated, was at one time employed on the New York "Sun," where he was held in high esteem, and was Consul of the Argentine Republic at New York until removed because of complaints against him coming from Spain. Maximo Gomez, the general in command of the revolutionists, is a native of Santo Domingo and a deserter from the Spanish service who, after being taken in rebellion, was pardoned on condition that he

should not again take up arms against Spain. His two lieutenants, the brothers Antonio and José Maceo, are mulattoes. They were originally mule drivers, but are now in high authority over the negro part of the revolutionists. Carlos Roloff is a Polish Jew. Gil is a native of Santo Domingo. The other rebel leaders, Mata-gas, Mirabal, García and Miro, were famous bandits until the rebellion broke out. Of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of Cuba 500,000 are negroes. Some 15,000 of these have joined in the rebellion, and 5,000 of the 900,000 Insulares, or descendants of the original Spanish conquerors of the island. All of the 100,000 Peninsulares, or immigrants from Spain, are loyal to the Government. They are mostly men of wealth, successful in business, and constitute a small but powerful element in the population.

Robert E. Lee has enlisted at Fort Myer for the 10th Cav., and is now en route to Fort Keogh.

Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art., left Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Nov. 13, on leave, to return next week.

Maj. W. H. Corbusier, Surg. U. S. A., lately in New York, reported for duty at Fort Monroe, Va., on Nov. 12.

Col. G. F. Towle, U. S. A., has gone abroad again and registered at the Herald office, Paris, France, Nov. 12.

Lieut. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the U. S. Coast Survey steamer Patterson, has been detached to go on three months' leave.

Maj. C. L. Heizmann, Surg., has arrived at Fort Adams, R. I., and taken charge of the Medical Department at that post.

Capt. L. L. Livingston, U. S. A., and family have taken apartments at the Concord Oregonian, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Among recent Army arrivals in New York are Col. H. B. Bristol and Mrs. Bristol, Park Avenue, and Capt. A. L. Myer, St. Denis.

Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., and Mrs. Goe, lately visiting at Bellefontaine, O., have returned to Fort Columbus, Governors Island.

Capt. F. A. Edwards, 1st Cav., a Pennsylvanian by birth, is to be congratulated on his detail to duty at Girard College, Philadelphia.

Paymr. H. G. Colby, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the Wabash at Boston, has been ordered to Philadelphia for duty with the Indiana.

Surg. T. Owens, U. S. N., who has been on duty at the Port Royal Naval Station, has been relieved by Surg. J. E. Gardner and goes on a three months' leave.

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va., has taken charge of the post schools and in addition has been assigned as range officer, acting ordnance officer and post treasurer.

The work of restoring Fort Raleigh, which was built on Roanoke Island by Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists, is to begin immediately by an association whose members are mainly in North Carolina and Maryland.

The records of the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th Inf., are now at the War Department, which seems to argue a sentence beyond the power of the Department Commander, Gen. Merritt, to pass upon.

Among Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Col. R. Loder, St. Denis; Maj. T. J. Lloyd, Grand Union; Capt. Charles Shaler, Gerlach; Capt. J. W. Summerville, Murray Hill; Capt. O. F. Long, Grand Hotel; Maj. W. P. Gould, Park Avenue.

A medal of honor has been awarded Thomas F. Ellsworth, late Corporal 2d Mass. Inf., and Captain of the 55th Mass. Vol. Inf., for gallantry in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864. During the engagement he, under a heavy fire, carried his wounded commanding officer from the field.

It was fortunate for those residing in the garrison who had favors to ask of the post Quartermaster Nov. 11, says the Kansas City "Times." Capt. J. S. Rogers, 20th Inf., is proud of a new recruit in his family, and he says that he is red-headed, too. Everything went yesterday, but to-day the old rules are in force.

Army and Navy arrivals for the week ending Nov. 13, at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., are Adm. and Mrs. R. N. Stembel, U. S. N.; Comdr. J. C. Rich, U. S. N.; Maj. R. L. Hoxie, U. S. A.; Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, U. S. A.; Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister, U. S. A.; Capt. A. L. Myer, U. S. A.; Capt. J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N.; Maj. W. R. Livermore, U. S. A.; Capt. A. H. Russell, U. S. A.

Col. J. A. Cockerill, the able correspondent of the New York "Herald," has been in Corea lately and writes: "The poverty of the people and the general wretchedness is something appalling. Lazarus in his worst estate must have been a sort of Palestine plutocrat when compared with the average Corean. And yet these people, under proper rule and auspices, would be an industrious, saving race."

Mr. W. Shelton Swallow, son of Hospital Steward Charles F. Swallow, U. S. A., retired, of 57 West 12th street, New York City, has recently taken charge of the carpentry class at the Trade School and Institute at Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Swallow's practical experience has been acquired by six years' work in building, beginning as an apprentice, advancing from journeyman, foreman and superintendent, to his present position with the A. W. Burritt Co. in Bridgeport.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Col. J. J. Upshur, 1st Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, Soldiers' Home; Lieut. Col. W. H. Benayard, C. E.; Capt. D. C. Bingham, C. E.; Capt. A. L. Myer, 11th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Banister, Med. Dept.; Maj. William H. Corbusier, Med. Dept.; Maj. R. L. Huxier, Maj. W. R. Livermore and Maj. A. M. Miller, C. E.; Capt. A. H. Russell, Ordnance Dept.; Maj. William L. Haskin, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. J. E. Cusack, 5th Cav.

Sergt. Ulysses G. Blacker, Co. G, 17th Inf., who is to be discharged Nov. 23, under the universal G. O. 80, will, says the Columbus Barracks "Army Herald," cast his lot with the fighting Cuban insurgents in the interest of justice, humanity and liberty as 1st Lieutenant with \$75 per month and allowances. He was also advised that he would report to a representative of the Cuban government at a certain address in the State of Illinois by Dec. 1, where a battalion of soldiers, which has been raised for the struggling island, would rendezvous by the 1st of December and start for the scene of the conflict.

Capt. G. LeR. Brown, 11th Inf., is a recent arrival at Knoxville for duty at the University of Tennessee, which gave opportunity for the principal speaker at the exercises after a competitive drill on Nov. 8, to say: "And so, too, do I learn to understand something of the influence among us, of one representing the Government of the United States, who has already won the confidence of 'the boys!'" I bear my meed of praise and welcome to Capt. Brown, who has come from training Indians, to the more difficult duty of managing University of Tennessee irrepressibles. May his courage not fail,

nor his ardor at all abate! May his laurels grow green and abundant."

The bronze statue erected by the State of Connecticut on the Capitol grounds, Hartford, in memory of Col. Thomas Knowlton, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies Nov. 13. The inscription reads as follows: "In memory of Col. Thomas Knowlton, of Ashford, Conn., who, as a boy, served in several campaigns in the French and Indian wars; shared in the siege and capture of Havana in 1762; was in immediate command of Connecticut troops at the battle of Bunker Hill; was with his command closely attached to the person of Washington, and was killed at the battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776, at the age of thirty-six."

Gen. Thomas Jordan, of 124 East 125th street, New York, was reported this week to be dying from a form of tuberculosis. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1840, at the same time as Gen. W. T. Sherman, was appointed Captain and Assistant Quarter-master in 1847, resigned in 1861 and joined the Confederate Army, was made Brigadier General and served as Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Beauregard. When the first Cuban insurrection broke out he enlisted and fought during 1869-70 against Spain. He eventually became commander of the rebel forces in Cuba. Returning to the United States some years ago, he engaged in literary pursuits, but has been in poor health for some time past.

The marriage of Lieut. Gordon Graham Heiner, 4th Art., to Miss Elizabeth Cloyd Kent took place at Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12, with all the accompaniments of a military wedding. The groom and officers with him were in full dress uniform, they being the Capt. J. M. Cabell, M. D., best man, and Lieuts. R. Hovey, C. Williams, C. Campbell and J. C. Gilmore, Jr., of the artillery, and B. F. Hyer, of the cavalry. Accompanying the bride were her maids, Misses Edith Heiner, a sister of the groom; Bessie Clark, Mary Colston, Nancy Ellicott, Sallie Baldwin and Emily C. Wilkins. Walter Franklin and George Small Franklin, sons of Col. Walter S. Franklin, held broad white ribbons, between which the bridal party passed to the altar. After the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Small, 16 East Mt. Vernon place, and then the married couple left for a short visit to New York on the private car of President Charles F. Mayer, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, after which they will join at Washington Barracks.

Comdr. John Schouler, U. S. N., visited in New York this week, with headquarters at the St. James Hotel.

Commo. Edwin O. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has returned to New York and Newport.

Asst. Surg. Henry D. Wilson, U. S. N., has joined the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for duty, from Indian Head, Md.

Boatswain W. L. Hill, U. S. N., has returned to Portsmouth, N. H., from his month's leave of absence and visit to Ohio.

Naval Cadet L. S. Adams, U. S. N., has arrived in Glasgow, Scotland, where he studies a course in naval architecture.

Capt. Allan V. Reed, U. S. N., from Portsmouth, N. H., was in Washington, D. C., last week for examination for promotion.

Lieut. G. Blocklinger, U. S. N., has left Washington, D. C., for Mare Island, Cal., where he joins the Boston as executive officer.

P. A. Surg. L. W. Curtis, U. S. N., who has been on leave at Charlotte Hall, Md., has reported for duty at the Indian Head Proving Ground.

Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee, chief of the Hydrographic Office, has gone to Philadelphia to make arrangements about the hydrographic station at that place.

Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, Paymr. U. S. M. C., arrived at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Nov. 8, from Washington and paid off the barracks for the month of October.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., was tendered a reception in New York Nov. 14 by the American Geographical Society and the American Museum of Natural History.

Comdr. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., assumes command of the Independence at Mare Island, Cal., next Monday, relieving Capt. Frank Wildes, who has been assigned to the Boston.

The engagement of Miss Anna Roosevelt, sister of the 1st secretary of the U. S. Embassy in London, and Lieut. Comdr. William S. Cowles, Naval Attaché in England, is announced. They are to marry Nov. 24. The bride is a sister of Theo. Roosevelt.

Mr. J. Alexander Mayers, 58 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, gave a musicalie Nov. 14 in honor of Mrs. P. F. Gilmore and Miss Crouse. Mrs. Gilmore is the wife of Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, U. S. N.

Commo. F. V. McNair, who will relieve Rear Adm. Carpenter from command of the Asiatic Naval Station, has selected Lieut. Lazarus L. Reamy as his flag secretary and Lieut. George W. Logan as his flag Lieutenant.

Mr. John A. Grier, formerly Chief Engineer U. S. N., who resigned thirty years ago this week—Nov. 15, 1865—read, Nov. 14, before the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, a paper entitled "A Sketch of Naval Life."

Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., recently ordered to the Boston, has been detached and has joined the Monterey as executive officer, relieving Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin, who has gone on a three months' leave.

Among the guests at the ball of Co. A, 3d Regt., of Portsmouth, N. H., on Nov. 8, were Capt. Allan V. Reed, Lieut. Comdr. James K. Cogswell and Lieut. W. Winder, U. S. N., and wife. The latter couple led the march.

Mrs. L. L. Reamey, wife of Lieut. Reamey, with their son, will accompany her husband to the East and will make her headquarters at Yokohama during his tour of duty on that station. Lieut. Reamey has been assigned to duty as Commo. McNair's flag secretary.

Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, who was a member of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, has returned to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Civil Engr. Menocal performed arduous duty on the commission and his work in connection with that organization is a high compliment to his professional ability.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, Lieut. E. H. Tillman, P. A. Engr. C. W. Dyson, Ensign G. W. Kline, Paymr. S. Rand, P. A. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid, P. A. Engr. W. W. White, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Comdr. E. T. Strong, Ensign F. H. Clark and Asst. Surg. F. C. Cook.

Navy officers lately registering in New York are Lieut. W. M. Irwin, Gilsey House; Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, St. Stephens; Rear Admirs. R. W. Meade and S. B. Luce, Park Avenue; Paymr. J. R. Martin, Brunswick;

Comdr. John Schouler, St. James; Comdr. J. R. Bartlett, Hotel Netherland; Naval Constr. T. D. Wilson, Brunswick; Lieut. W. M. Wood, Grand Hotel.

Lieut. William Winder, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. R. S. Wabash at Boston, was in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 7, the guest of his mother, Mrs. A. R. Winder. While coming around from New London, Conn., on Saturday last in command of the U. S. S. tug Iwana a most severe gale was experienced, during which he was on constant duty in the pilot house for nearly twenty hours.

The will of the late Rear Adm. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., gives his real estate to the National Safe Deposit Co., in trust, to pay the rents and profits to his adopted daughter, Mary Abercrombie Shufeldt, during her life, and then conveys the same to his granddaughter, Sarah A. Shufeldt. He gives his manuscripts, furniture, etc., to Mary A. Shufeldt, with the proviso that his son, George A. Shufeldt, will be allowed to take certain portions thereof, or receive \$500 therefrom if they be sold. He gives his grandson, Percy Shufeldt, his watch and seal.

In the "Journal" of Oct. 9 it was stated that for several years Prof. W. Woolsey Johnson, of the Naval Academy, had not been actively attached to any department of the Naval Academy, and that he was a professor in the Johns Hopkins University. Concerning this Professor Johnson writes: "Since I have been attached to the Academy in my present position since 1881, any such connection with another institution would have been contrary to orders which have been for some time in force, and as a matter of fact I have never had any connection whatever with the Johns Hopkins University, as a glance at their annual register will show. I have, however, for several years had special duty, and have this year returned to regular duty."

Rear Adm. S. B. Luce, U. S. N., and wife, have returned from abroad and have gone to Newport. When the Admiral arrived in New York he was found by a "Tribune" reporter, surrounded by trunks and parcels, and gayly chatting with his wife and with Pay Insp. Kenny, of the Navy. He did not seem to mind the least the delay caused by the customs inspection, as he had evidently been through the mill a good many times before. All about him people were hustling around like "hens with their heads cut off," but the excitement of the others only seemed to afford the Admiral a new source of enjoyment. He looked as if enjoying the best of health and spirits, and was well bronzed by the ocean voyage. When asked about his trip he said: "You know I am on the retired list—been put out to grass, you might say—and I have been enjoying myself abroad for the last six months. During that time we visited Germany, Holland, France and England. We have all enjoyed the trip thoroughly, and have managed to put in the six months to excellent advantage. I intended to take the St. Louis, but missed her. We decided to wait for the New York, and here I am. There is one thing that I can say gladly and truly, and that is everywhere abroad people have spoken to me in terms of the greatest praise of the excellent prospects of the United States Navy. I heard this spoken of again and again, and firmly believe that the opinion entertained abroad in regard to our Navy is flattering in the extreme. I believe myself that there are the best of grounds for this opinion, and I know that my friend, Insp. Kenny, shares that view with me."

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. Doe, Asst. Sec'y.

Circular 13, Dept. Cal., Nov. 2, 1895.

Circular No. 4, series 1890, from these headquarters, is hereby rescinded.

By command of Brig. Gen. Forsyth.
O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, Department of Colorado, will proceed to Forts Wingate, Apache and Whipple Barracks to make an inspection. (D. Colo., Nov. 4.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Payments to troops on the muster of Oct. 31, 1895, Department of California, are assigned to Paymasters as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, Sequoia National Park and Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Maj. John S. Witcher, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (D. Cal., Oct. 30.)

The last two months of ordinary leave granted Capt. Wm. Kendall, Asst. Surg., is changed to leave on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1895, is granted Maj. Louis W. Crampton, Surg. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

Comy. Sergt. George M. Berkel, now at Fort Stanton, N. M., will be sent, upon the abandonment of the post, or as soon as his services can be spared, to Kansas City, Mo., for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect Nov. 20, is granted Chaplain R. W. Springer. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 7.)

Ord. Sergt. J. Fawdry will return to his proper station. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 9.)

Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, A. C. G. S., is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Missouri, relieving Lieut. Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, A. C. G. S. retired. (D. Mo., Nov. 11.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Lieut. Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, Asst. Comy. Gen. Sub., is announced. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Capt. Frank A. Edwards is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., to take effect Dec. 3, 1895, and relieve 1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th Cav., who will then proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

The leave granted Maj. Henry Carroll is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNT.

The funeral of the late John A. Schroeder, Corporal Troop C, took place Nov. 11, with military honors. Chaplain Barry officiated at the grave.

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Capt. George A. Drew is granted leave until further orders, on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

Under date of Nov. 6, Lieut. Col. Henry, commanding the regiment, publishes the following extract from a personal letter to him from Capt. Dodd, as of interest to the regiment, and confirms the opinion already expressed in regimental orders No. 69, c. s., as to the importance of "setting-up drill" for horses as well as men: "At present I am much interested in the development of a course of gymnastics, mounted and dismounted, from which I hope to furnish something of use. While abroad last spring, I was forcibly impressed with two things—one, the superiority of our horsemanship (when properly taught); and the other, the inferiority of the 'setting-up' of our men."

as compared with other services. My experience of the last two months has convinced me that men and horses can be 'set up' together. I made a close study of the English systems of training, as carried out at such establishments as Woolwich, Canterbury and Aldershot, and came away proud of the fact that, although we may learn something from them, we, by our recently adopted system, "get there" quicker and in better shape. The successful results attained by Capt. Dodd in troop drill and the training of horses," says Col. Ethan, "shows what can be accomplished by all. It is hoped that the equally intelligent officers of the 3d will use every effort to attain success in having well-trained men and horses, and well-drilled troops, the accomplishment of which requires constant daily work and attention to prescribed details of instruction."

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. L. C. Andrews. (Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 8.)

Sergt. G. Wetz, G., is detailed overseer in Q. M. Department. (Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 7.)

Sergt. J. D. Eames, Troop E, is detailed in charge of instruction of recruits. (Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 7.)

Leave for five days is granted Capt. J. G. Bourke. (Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 13.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. James O. Mackay. (D. Mo., Nov. 8.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Leave for 15 days, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. B. B. Hyer. (D. E., Nov. 9.)

Corp. J. Larson, I, has been promoted Sergeant.

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. John A. Johnston. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Col. Biddle, under date of Nov. 1, announces that the recent transfer of Troops D and I to Fort Washakie, Wyo., necessitates a reorganization of the squadrons at this post, which is hereby made as follows: Troops H, E and A, Major Adna R. Chaffee, commanding, will constitute the 1st Squadron; Troops G, K and C, Maj. Charles S. Isley, commanding, will constitute the 2d Squadron.

The following promotions were made on Nov. 5 in Troop I: Corp. John Floyd to be Sergeant, vice Burley, retired; Lance Corp. William Howard to be Corporal, vice Floyd promoted.

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Leave for one month, to take effect between Nov. 1 and 16, 1895, with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of one month and fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. William T. Littlebrant, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (D. Dak., Oct. 29.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel L. Woodward is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James A. Shipton is extended five days. (D. Mo., Nov. 7.)

1st Lieut. John P. Wisser is assigned to duty in connection with the publication of the "Journal of the U. S. Artillery," and will relieve 1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman of that duty. (Artillery School, Nov. 7.)

2d Lieut. William R. Smith will proceed to report to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the Academy. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 16, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, with permission to go beyond sea. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

The "1st Artillery Recorder," Fort Hamilton, says: "Cuba is a magic word among soldiers (juvenile soldiers) nowadays."

Pvt. "Sonny" O'Connor, of Bat. A, has gone down there to assume high rank among the insurgents and squelch Marshal Campos. He is to return in a few weeks, when he has done some squelching, with a whole sheaf of commissions for his friends. Pvt. Claus has hinted that he might accept command of the artillery, Pvt. Hearne would like a few brigades of cavalry, and Pvt. Malone ruminatively thinks the Quartermaster General would suit him because of his familiarity and experience with the liquid stores and cordials so useful in that feverish climate."

Corp. E. J. Wallace, H, has been promoted Sergeant and Wagoner W. C. Barton appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, to take effect upon the completion of his examination, under par. 9, S. O. 247, H. Q. A. (D. E., Nov. 11.)

Sergt. W. H. Dangler, B, has been appointed Color Sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. Rowan. (Fort Adams, Nov. 7.)

Sergt. J. Noel, D, and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Adams, Nov. 9.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

1st Lieut. George O. Squier is assigned to duty as instructor in the department of electricity and mines at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. (Artillery School, Nov. 8.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. G. O. Squier. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 6.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. Thales L. Ames. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 1.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

1st Lieut. George L. Anderson is relieved from duty as instructor in the department of electricity and mines at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and will report to his battery commander for duty. (Artillery School, Nov. 8.)

Corp. Thomas Lippincott, A, has been appointed Sergeant and Pv. J. Lockes, H, appointed Corporal.

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

The leave granted Maj. John A. Darling is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

In Light Bat. F 2d Lieut. William G. Haan is relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of that command. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Leave for 21 days, to take effect about Nov. 3, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry A. Smith. (D. Cal., Oct. 28.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Col. Bates, in orders dated Nov. 3, 1895, says: "It is the sad duty of the regimental commander to announce the death of 2d Lieut. Leonard Morton Prince. He died on Nov. 1 at Chicago, Ill., of cancer, after an illness of several months. Lieut. Prince was born in Illinois in 1867, entered the Military Academy from that State in 1888, and was graduated and assigned as 2d Lieutenant to this regiment in 1892. In his death the regiment loses an intelligent, practical, zealous and efficient officer of exemplary habits, and his brother officers lose a genial companion and valued friend. He rendered valuable service during the last two winters while in charge of the course of instruction in athletic exercises, for which duty he was exceptionally well fitted, by reason of his fine physique and his high appreciation of the value of such instruction. He leaves a wife and infant son, to whom, and to his parents is extended, on behalf of the regiment, our earnest sympathy in their sad loss. The officers of the regiment will wear for 30 days the prescribed badge of mourning."

Lieut. John S. Mallory, A. D. C., will accompany Gen. Wheaton to Forts Wingate and Apache and to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (D. Colo., Nov. 4.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Paul A. Wolf from Co. F to K; 2d Lieut. Jens Bugge, Jr., from Co. K to F. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. S. M. Hackney. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 12.)

Sergt. J. Fallon, Co. G, and guard will escort Maj. Arthur Payne, Jr., to post. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 4.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for 10 days is granted 2d Lieut. S. J. B. Schindel. (D. E., Nov. 13.)

Lance Corp. H. Moog, C, has been appointed Corporal.

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Frederick Perkins from Co. K to E; 1st Lieut. Charles Gerhardt from Co. E to K; 2d Lieut. Fredrik L. Knudsen from Co. I to B. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

So much of par. 10, S. O. 262, Nov. 8, 1895, H. Q. A., as assigns 2d Lieut. Laurence B. Simonds to Co. D, is amended so as to assign him to Co. I. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Ruthers is extended 23 days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month. (D. Platte, Nov. 7.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes, Adj't. (D. E., Nov. 12.)

Sergt. F. C. McIntosh, F, is detailed on extra duty as school teacher. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 6.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank DeW. Ramsey. (D. E., Nov. 13.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Edward P. Pearson. (D. Mo., Nov. 7.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Joel T. Kirkman. (D. Mo., Nov. 4.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following appointment was made on Nov. 6 in Co. D: Pvt. Frank W. Bradt to be Corporal, vice Burbank, discharged.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for 16 days is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Fugger. (D. E., Nov. 8.)

Corp. M. F. Bray, A, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. A. Weishaar appointed Corporal.

Leave for 16 days is granted Lieut. F. W. Fugger. (D. E., Nov. 8.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch is extended eight days. (D. Mo., Nov. 7.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward S. Chapin is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. D. M. Michie. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 9.)

Sergt. Wesley Baughn, D, is detailed on extra duty as school teacher. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 1.)

Sergt. Ulysses G. Blacker, Co. G, will be discharged the service of the United States on Nov. 23 by the commanding officer of Columbus Barracks. (D. E., Nov. 11.)

Lance Corp. E. Flynn, G, has been appointed Corporal.

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 25, with permission to apply for an extension of 12 days, is granted 1st Lieut. J. Harry Duval. (D. Tex., Nov. 7.)

The ordinary leave granted Maj. Abram A. Harbach is extended one month on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Nov. 12.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

The following promotions in Co. H were made on Nov. 10: Corp. James M. Thomas to be Sergeant, vice McCue, vice tire; Lance Corp. Bertie Cecil Fox to be Corporal, vice Thomas promoted.

Lance Corp. Carl Morreson, Co. E, was on Nov. 7 appointed Corporal, vice Simonds, appointed 2d Lieutenant.

Lieut. Edmund L. Butts will proceed from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Fort Thomas, Ky., on Dec. 1, and report to the post commander for temporary duty, under special instructions. (D. E., Nov. 12.)

Lieut. W. H. Mullay is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks and will proceed to Willets Point. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 7.)

Sergt. Guy Weaver, F, is detailed exchange steward. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 8.)

Corp. W. Kelleher, G, is detailed mess steward. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 9.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. A. L. Parmerter. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 9.)

Corp. J. M. Thomas, H, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. Bertie Cecil Fox appointed Corporal.

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Mott Hooton, Fort Harrison, Mont. (D. Dak., Oct. 28.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Sergt. M. M. Wolf, Co. B, died Nov. 4, at Dallas, Tex., from hydrophobia, resulting from the scratch of a cat.

The following promotions were made on Nov. 6 in Co. B: Corp. Williams Range to be Sergeant, vice Wolf, deceased; Pvt. (Lance Corp.) Albert Hoevenhof to be Corporal, vice Range, promoted.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At West Point, N. Y., Nov. 11. Detail: Capts. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf.; James Parker, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art.; Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art.; Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav.; Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf.; William H. Allaire, 23d Inf.; Barrington K. West, James A. Cole, 6th Cav.; Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Jay J. Morrow, C. E.; Horace M. Reeve, 3d Inf.; William M. Cruikshank, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 3d Art.; Judge Adv. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

At Madison Barracks, Nov. 13. Detail: Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, Capts. Alfred Morton, Alpheus H. Bowman, James Regan, William L. Carpenter, Thos. S. McCabe, 1st Lieut. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 2d Lieuts. Francis H. Schoeffel, Arthur W. Yates, Thomas W. Connell, Thomas W. Darragh, Thomas F. Dwyer, Louis H. Lewis, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. E., Nov. 9.)

At Fort Hamilton, Nov. 13. Detail: Maj. John G. Turnbull, Capt. E. Van A. Andruss, John W. Dillenback, Richard G. Shaw, 1st Lieuts. Clermont L. Best, Jr., John T. Honeycutt, Charles J. Bailey, Gustave W. S. Stevens, 2d Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Nov. 9.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 12. Detail: Capts. James Fornance, Benjamin H. Gilman, George R. Cecil, 1st Lieuts. Marion B. Safford, Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. LaRoy S. Upton, 21st Inf.; Frank D. Ely, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. E., Nov. 9.)

At Davids Island, N. Y. H., Nov. 11. Detail: Capts. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; John W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M.; Julian M. Cabell, Med. Dept.; William P. Van Ness, 1st Lieuts. Henry M. Andrews, Adam Slaker, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Nov. 8.)

At Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 15. Detail: Maj. Edward T. Conegys, Med. Dept.; Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Lieuts. Arthur Murray, Frank S. Harlow, Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art.; Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Nov. 12.)

At Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 7, 1895. Detail: Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Benham, Capts. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf.; Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; Charles A. Booth, Charles A. Worden, George S. Young, 1st Lieuts. James B. Jackson, James A. Goodin, Chauncey B. Baker, John S. Grisard, 2d Lieuts. Robert Alexander, William Wallace, 7th Inf.; Wm. G. Sills, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Maury Nichols, 7th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Colo., Nov. 5.)

At Columbus Barracks, O., Nov. 15. Detail: Maj. Francis E. Lacey, Capts. Cyrus S. Roberts, Lyster M. O'Brien, Chas. H. Greene, Thomas Sharp, 1st Lieuts. Edward I. Grumley, James T. Kerr, Lucius L. Durfee, 2d Lieuts. Frederick S. Wild, David P. Cordray, Thomas L. Smith, Howard R. Perry, Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. E., Nov. 12.)

Garrison C. M., Davids Island. Detail: Capt. J. M. Gaskell, Lieuts. H. M. Andrews, A. Slaker and G. W. Van Deusen. (Davids Island, Nov. 7.)

At Fort Reno, O. T., Nov. 15, 1895. Detail: Maj. Augustus H. Bainbridge, Capts. Sumner H. Lincoln, Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf.; Allen M. Smith, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Henry Kirby, Charles J. T. Clarke, Adj't., John H. Shollenberger, Q. M., Carl Koops, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Henry A. Barber, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Hugh D. Berkeley, 1st Cav. Judge Adv. (D. Mo., Nov. 11.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Nov. 10. Detail: Capts. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Junius L. Powell, Med. Dept.; Charles Humphreys, 2d Lieuts. John P. Hains, George Lefk, Irwin, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, 3d Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Nov. 13.)

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Wayne and sentenced to six months' confinement at hard labor, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Merritt, says: "It is a well-established custom to accompany sentence of confinement with an appropriate forfeiture of pay. Pay being, to a status of honor, and ought not to be granted the soldier who through his own misconduct is for purposes of punishment withdrawn from the honorable status of duty."

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Omaha for various offenses, found guilty and sentenced, the reviewing authority, Gen. Coppinger, says: "In this case the court was, by Section 1, Article 3, G. O. c. s., authorized, in view of the previous convictions considered to impose dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for three months. In its discretion it imposed instead the wholly disciplinary sentence of confinement at hard labor for twelve months and twenty-eight days, with forfeiture of \$10 per month of his pay for the same period. Considering the offenses of which the accused has been convicted this punishment appears to be beyond the requirements of discipline. The sentence of the court is confirmed, but for the reason stated the period of confinement and forfeiture is reduced to three months."

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. William M. Wallace, Capt. Frank U. Robinson and 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, Adj't., 2d Cav., A. O. O., will assemble at Fort Wingate, N. M., Nov. 11 to examine upon the qualifications of the following-named non-commissioned officers for the position of Ordnance Sergeant: Q. M. Sergt. Ludwig Michaels, Sergts. Louis Dunsing, band and Sergt. Henry Hensler, Troop G, 2d Cav. (D. Colo., Nov. 4.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. William H. McLaughlin, Capt. Leaven C. Allen and 1st Lieut. Charles P. George, Adj't., 16th Inf., A. O. O., will assemble at Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 11 to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. David Scott, Co. G, 16th Inf., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant. (D. Colo

ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL MILES.

In his annual report, dated Nov. 5, 1895, the Major General Commanding states that the Army is in excellent condition, well instructed, efficient and attentive to all the duties required of them. Improvement is needed in the old public buildings; the new ones furnish more comfortable accommodations than the troops have ever had before. The Indians have been quiet during the year, but attention is called to the fact that the most serious hostile conspiracy ever known in our history threatened the country only a few years ago, and the present quiet is largely due to the presence of troops at available points. Gen. Miles says:

"Another reason is that a large number of the principal agencies, embracing some of the most restless and violent tribes of Indians, have been under the charge of judicious, experienced officers of the Army, who at a sacrifice of their own comfort and welfare have remained on duty at these remote stations, and conducted the affairs of the Department with judgment, skill and integrity. The humane, honest and judicious management of such men as Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Maj. E. P. Ewers, G. M. Randall, Capt. C. G. Penney, F. E. Pierce, A. E. Woodson, H. L. Scott, E. B. Pratt, and Frank D. Baldwin, and their co-laborers in the past and at present is having most beneficial effect. Yearly the great educational and industrial Indian schools between Carlisle, Pa., and Forest Grove, Oregon, are returning to the different tribes young men and women who have been schooled in habits of industry and frugality, and their influence upon the various tribes is most beneficial. It is but a short time ago when the large and fierce tribes of Comanches and Kiowas were a terror to the Southwest. Now eleven hundred of their children are in the nine great schools with a hundred teachers, all under the care and control of Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Inf. These measures are among the best assurances of peace and progress for the future."

"While it is economical and desirable to have the reserve forces of the Army at large posts near great centers of communication, I trust that no other influence than the necessities of the Government will prevail in the selection or maintenance of such permanent stations, which should be selected with the greatest care for strategic purposes. The location of troops where they are not absolutely required should be avoided, and the tendency to concentrate troops near the great cities should not be carried to the extent of depriving the remote settlements in the sparsely settled States and Territories of proper and adequate protection."

COAST DEFENSES.

Under this head Gen. Miles calls attention to his previous recommendations on the subject, while a department or division commander, and says:

"The condition of the coast defenses is of the first importance, requiring decided and immediate action for its improvement. In my opinion it is well to give a plain statement of the condition of the coast defenses, rather than to mislead our people into an unwarranted belief in their supposed security. The unguarded condition of our coast is perfectly well known at the seat of government of every first-class foreign power, and I think it a duty to earnestly invite the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War to this fact that the true condition of affairs should be laid before the Government in order that the necessary measures may be taken for improvement. This is not a new subject, but one of vital importance to the nation. It has attracted the attention and earnest thought of military officials for many years.

"Up to the present time not a single gun has been placed in position for the protection of Puget Sound.

"The guns in position for the defense of the entrance of the Columbia River, the approach to the cities of Astoria and Portland, Ore., are obsolete and of little value.

"Some progress has been made in the defense of the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., and a few modern guns of high power and rifled mortars are already in position. These, however, constitute but a small part of the general plan for the defense of the principal harbor on the Pacific Coast. The condition of San Diego, Cal., is the same as that of Puget Sound—entirely at the mercy of any foreign fleet.

"On the line of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Coast, the important cities of Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Key West, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, are entirely without modern guns. The few guns that are in position are obsolete and of little value, and it cannot be expected that any one of these batteries could stop a single first-class ship of war, much less a fleet equipped with the modern appliances of war.

"Some progress has been made in the defenses of New York, the planting of batteries of high power guns and rifled steel mortars, but, like San Francisco, only a small part of what is contemplated in the general plan for the proper defense of the Metropolis of the nation has been accomplished.

"The cities on the coast north of New York are in similar condition to those south of it, with one exception. Modern high power guns and breech loading steel mortars have been constructed, and are now at the proving grounds, and some have been shipped to their destination. Carriages for the same are in process of construction, and emplacements for guns and mortars are in some cases under construction to a limited extent.

"The importance of land batteries has been demonstrated in all modern wars, and especially so in the Crimean war and the great war in this country between 1861 and 1865. A marked illustration of this was in the defense of the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, by the batteries at Moultrie and Sumter, which kept at bay the most powerful navy of the world for four years.

"There are two delusions which seem to be misleading in this country. One is that torpedoes can be depended upon to protect the accumulated wealth of three hundred years that is located along our seaboard and navigable rivers; and the second is that our coast of 4,000 miles in extent can be defended by a Navy. Torpedo plants would be useless without batteries to protect them, and in the entrances to several of the harbors the water is of such depth as to make it impossible to utilize torpedoes. At high water, swift light draft gun boats and torpedo boats can pass over the torpedo mines without danger. It is useless to suppose that a small Navy like ours could protect such an extensive coast, embracing many of the principal cities of the country and a large portion of the wealth. The recent maneuvers in England demonstrated that even with the powerful Navy of the British Empire it would be impossible for their Navy to defend the coast of that island against a foreign fleet. In case of war our Navy would have ample field for service in foreign ports and against foreign commerce,

but the main reliance of the country would have to be upon its land defenses. If these were not properly manned, war with any first-class naval power would result in a sacrifice of many of our most important cities, and ten days would be ample time to complete their destruction. The accuracy of fire of batteries mounted on solid masonry is vastly superior to that of batteries on the deck of a ship subject to the action of the sea; and the economy of placing such batteries on land as against floating batteries is too apparent to admit of discussion.

"In thus presenting the actual condition and necessities of our coast lines I do not anticipate war in the near future. Yet, as it requires years of time to construct modern weapons of war, it would be unwise to disregard the lessons of history. In the history of a hundred wars within the last two hundred years there has been less than ten per cent. where any formal warning or declaration of war has been given preceding actual hostilities.

"We have seen within the last two years one of the richest and most populous nations of the globe humiliated and subjugated by another only one-tenth its size. This great achievement was accomplished in the eight important battles fought between the Japanese and Chinese armies with an aggregate loss to the Japanese of 689 men killed—not as many as occurred upon a single field in our great war lasting for four years.

"In our own country for nearly two hundred years there has never been a period of thirty-five years in which it has not been involved in war. The best guarantee for and assurance of continued peace is such a condition of our military forces as will give us reasonable protection from foreign enemies, as well as from violent internal dissensions and revolutions, which have occurred, and undoubtedly will occur, in the history of every nation.

"I cannot, therefore, too earnestly recommend that ample appropriation be made for the construction as soon as practicable of all the high power guns and mortars with the emplacements, mortar beds, barbette and disappearing carriages called for in the general plan of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and also the Board of Engineers, as well as in the recommendations of the Chiefs of Engineers and Ordnance on this subject. I would recommend that to wholly, or in part, provide for the necessary appropriations called for in this estimate, authority be granted for the sale of such military reservations as have been abandoned and are no longer of any strategic value.

"It is perfectly well known that there is absolute necessity for the increase of the Artillery arm of the service, for the purpose of manning, protecting and caring for these valuable weapons of war. It is a branch of science that cannot possibly be learned in a short time, but requires years of careful study and practice to enable men to become efficient.

"As the Government has now at great expense established mortar batteries and high power guns at Fort Hancock, New York Harbor, I renew my recommendation made last May, that barracks and quarters be constructed at that place for a suitable garrison for the care, protection and manning of batteries now in position at that point.

"In addition to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe I recommend that details be made from all the artillery regiments, especially from among the subaltern officers, to be stationed at Fort Hancock, or the adjacent Forts, Hamilton and Wadsworth, and Governor's Island, where they can go down every day to Fort Hancock and witness the testing of the high power guns and mortars. They will in this way have more practical experience with modern guns, and see more actual practice in sixty days than they could possibly see at all the other artillery stations in the country in many years. It is an opportunity which, in my judgment, should not be lost, and would be exceedingly valuable to those officers in the future. I also recommend that during the summer months the corps of cadets at West Point have the opportunity of at least two weeks' experience and observation in the working of these modern appliances of war."

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

"I recommend that the three battalion organization be adopted for the infantry, and that as far as practicable only regimental posts be constructed for the accommodation of infantry garrisons, as I consider it essential to their discipline and instruction that companies of the regiments should be together rather than be at isolated stations.

"The difficulty of concentrating cavalry regiments has been very great heretofore on account of the necessity of their being scattered to protect settlements and mining camps in the Western country. Yet, there should be at least one full regiment of cavalry assembled at Fort Riley, Kas., or some station east of the Rocky Mountains, and one large cavalry station west of the Rocky Mountains. I see no necessity of having a cavalry station at both Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kas. I, therefore, recommend that the Light Artillery be transferred from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth, and the former place made available for an entire regiment of mounted troops. During the summer months, as the distance is but 131 miles, the three arms of the service can be assembled at Fort Riley or Leavenworth or one large camp in the Indian Territory for field maneuvers and encampments to such extent as might be deemed advisable."

BICYCLE AND MORTAR WAGONS.

"I recommend that a force equal to one full regiment of twelve companies be equipped with bicycles and motor wagons, and their utility thoroughly demonstrated by actual service. There are more than four thousand officers and men in the Army who are able to use the bicycle as a means of transportation. The officers and men for such a regiment to be so equipped, should be carefully selected from those most efficient and skillful in the use of this modern appliance, and I recommend that authority for such transfer be granted with as little delay as practicable.

"The bicycle has been found exceedingly useful in reconnoitring different sections of the country, and it is my purpose to use to some extent troops stationed at different posts to make practice marches and reconnaissances, and thereby obtain a thorough knowledge of their own country, especially the topographical features, condition of roads, sources of supplies, and all information of military importance."

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

"The Army is the same to-day as when we had thirty millions less population than we have now, with all our increasing wealth during that time. There is no more significance in the number "25,000" than in any other number that might by chance be selected. The Army should grow as the nation grows. There is no reason why it should become crystallized. It is one of the pillars of the nation. It is the main dependence of the

civil government, that guarantees protection to life and property, and it is the main reliance of the nation in case of war with any foreign power.

"In my judgment, it would be wise and patriotic to fix a reasonable standard by which the strength and numbers of the Army would be conditioned upon the ever increasing wealth, population and requirements of the nation. When such a standard is established, the census of 1890 should determine the maximum limits of the Army during the decade following; the census of 1890 determine the strength of the Army for the following ten years, and the same way for 1910. We have now approximately seventy-five millions of people, and in a short time it will amount to one hundred millions—in the life-time of many now living two hundred millions. I believe a safe standard for such a republic would be the minimum of one soldier to every 2,000 population, and the maximum one soldier to every 1,000 population, the increase and decrease within those limits to be determined by the necessities of the nation in the interest of judicious economy and public safety. I believe that the Army should be one great school of patriotism, in which the young men of the country could enter, and thereby render good service to the nation, and at the same time be so benefited as to enable them to return to civil life better citizens and experienced soldiers. Or, should they desire to continue in service, they could render their country valuable service in times of peace or war.

"The conditions and requirements of a soldier are now entirely different from what they were a hundred years ago, and there is no necessity for enlisting any except young men whose mental, moral and physical condition is of the highest order. The first requirement of a soldier is that he should be a good citizen, that is, imbued with the true principles that make perfect citizenship in this country. On entering the service he takes an oath to 'bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America,' and hence it is important that he fully understands the principles of our Government. This should be one of the first and essential elements of his instruction. He should have the opportunity to study and become thoroughly informed as to the history and development of free ideas in our Government and the history of our nation. He should understand fully the principles of the Constitution and the laws based upon it and the vital importance of sustaining the supremacy of the civil law. From the time he enlists until his discharge, or at least for a term of years, a portion of the time should be devoted to acquiring such knowledge as is essential to a perfect soldier and intelligent patriotic citizen. While this is being done, the military instruction teaches him habits of industry, regularity, sobriety, respect for his superiors, and how not only to properly care for and control himself, but to care for and control others, which are qualifications of very great importance should he remain in the military service or return to civil life. A very small number of non-commissioned officers are now promoted to the grade of officer after two years' service. There have been but 87 so promoted during the last ten years. Owing to the very limited number of vacancies to which soldiers can be promoted, I would recommend that where a soldier has rendered honorable and meritorious service for five years, and desires to leave it, he should be given an opportunity of going before a board of competent officers, and after passing a thorough examination, he should be commissioned a second lieutenant and given his discharge. In this way he will have gained a title and an honorable record; he will have saved a small sum of money and acquired a knowledge which would be valuable in any community. Such men would be a benefit to any community, and constitute a valuable resource for the Government in case of war. They would be very useful should they become members of the National Guard, and I believe that such a recognition would be but a just reward for five years' faithful service, provided they qualified themselves as herein indicated, and possessed all the requirements essential to be an officer of the Army.

"In my opinion, the pay of a non-commissioned officer could be judiciously increased, especially that of First Sergeant, considering the amount of responsibility required of that position.

"Concerning the officers of the Army, it is, in my judgment, desirable to adopt some system of improvement regarding the advancement not only in rank, but in qualification for the service that may be required of them. I believe there should be such rotation in duty as will give all the officers a thorough knowledge of all departments of the service, except the medical department; that their experience, instruction and training should be such as to qualify them eventually to become general officers should the condition of the service require them in that capacity. It is important that we should educate men that will be able to organize, discipline, instruct, mobilize and command regiments, brigades, corps and armies, and men skilled in any one particular branch of the Army and devoting their whole lives to that service are not as well equipped as they should be to organize and control an entire force, be it a division or an Army, composed of all its branches and elements.

"That promotion during the last thirty years has been to some extent discouraging, if not disheartening, is a fact well known. The artillery have been obliged to occupy, during much of that time, disagreeable, expensive and unhealthy stations, and many of the men whose names were distinguished and had rendered invaluable service to the Government thirty years ago, are now found on the list of Captains, and, in some instances, Lieutenants. During that time the infantry and cavalry have been performing invaluable service on the frontier and have made our entire Western country safe and secure for the millions of people who now are enjoying its benefits, and while they have endured all the hardships and privations and dangers incident to such service, many of the officers who commanded regiments, posts and brigades in our civil war are now on the list of Captains, with very little prospect of immediate promotion. Such a system, in my judgment, does not render the service as healthful and efficient as should be desired, and an improvement in that respect is, in my opinion, necessary and advisable for the best interests of the service.

"In my judgment, officers below the grade of Colonel, who have served thirty years, and who also rendered distinguished and valuable service in the field during our great war should be permitted to retire with increased rank of one grade higher than that they now hold. Very respectfully,

"NELSON A. MILES, Maj. Gen. Comdg."

Though France and Russia hold the record for speed in torpedo craft, England possesses rather more than three times as many torpedo boat destroyers as Russia and nearly eight times as many as France.

Maj. William P. Hall, Adjutant General's Department, is spending a few days in New York. He will return to Washington on Monday.

Medical Directors of the Geographical Departments of the Army are hereafter to be officially designated as Chief Surgeons, a slight change, but for the better, perhaps.

The torpedo catcher Fei-Ying, built at Kiel for the Chinese Government, has sailed for China. During a full speed trial of four hours' duration she attained a speed of 22 knots.

The September number of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution" contains a very interesting paper upon torpedo boat destroyers by Mr. John L. Thorneycroft, F. R. S.

The Government of San Domingo has placed an order for a war vessel with Messrs. Napier, Shanks & Bell, of Glasgow. The vessel will have twin screws, a speed of 14 knots, and will be armed with nine quick-firing guns.

The U. S. Coast Survey steamer Endeavor, Lieut. J. J. Blandin, which has been engaged in surveying the coast in the neighborhood of Montauk Point, L. I., arrived at New York Nov. 13 and anchored in the North River, just above Twenty-third street.

It is understood that it has been practically decided to assign Lieut. Benj. H. Buckingham to duty as aide to Secretary Herbert in place of Lieut. L. L. Reamey. The command of the Dolphin has been offered to Comdr. William T. Burwell, Equipment Officer at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The present Czar of Russia ought, judging from his early education, to be in favor of peace. It is related that the late Czar Alexander, talking to his sons about the Turkish war, used to say, "Boys, war is dreadful, horrible, fearful; may heaven keep you from seeing it—from ever drawing a sword."

The Navy Department has mailed to Comdr. Pigman, commanding the Bennington, a copy of a protest made by passengers of the steamer Warrimoo based on the allegation that he ran the Bennington so near the Warrimoo at Honolulu, while his vessel was cholera-infected, as to endanger their lives. He has been asked to give an explanation.

No verification has been received at the War Department of the report that some of the men in the Department of California will be arrested for shooting strikers during the great strike last year. It is said by the officials that the matter will be transferred from the State courts to the United States courts on writ of habeas corpus, and the men arrested bailed until their trial. No doubt is felt that any trouble will result.

A Nashville (Tenn.) exchange states that Dr. William G. Spencer, U. S. A., is very sick at his home on Stevenson avenue. Dr. Spencer, with Mrs. Spencer, spent the summer North, and for a time he seemed improving, but returned to Nashville in September ill with his lung trouble, contracted some years ago in army service in the Indian country of the North West, and since has had several serious hemorrhages. His many friends will regret to learn that he is considered to be in a very critical condition.

The friends of Lieut. Col. S. T. Cushing are congratulating him upon his promotion from a Majority on Monday last by the retirement of Lieut. Col. J. H. Gilman. Lieut. Col. Cushing is one of the most faithful and thoroughly efficient officers in the service and has been waiting a long time for his deserved promotion. He is on duty as principal assistant to the Commissary General, a position he has been filling in his usually able manner for some time. In the natural order of things he will retire with the rank of Commissary General.

Engr.-in-Chief Melville wants \$1,351,195 to keep his wheels greased for the coming year. The bureau is still experimenting with water-tube boilers. Conservative as it is, it is in advance of every marine engineering establishment in America in this respect. It proposes to have experimental tests of liquid fuel. Some means must be devised to increase the number of engineer officers. Aside from the usual routine statements of the condition of our naval engines and engineering plant, there is nothing in this report of especial note and it is tame beside that of last year. Has the blue pencil been used upon it?

The breech block of the 8-inch gun on board the Columbia, which cracked during target practice a couple of weeks ago, has been received at the Washington Navy Yard and has undergone an inspection by Capt. Sampson, chief of the Ordnance Bureau. The inspection failed to develop any flaw in the metal. It is said that should it be found that the block is weak, due to the cutting of the groove across its face, it will be necessary to make some change in the blocks of all guns of caliber above 6-inch. Capt. Sampson, however, believes that a good reason for the cracking of the metal will be found.

The close of the present year and the opening of the next promise to be a time of great activity in the development of the French Navy. One battleship, two commerce destroyers of 23 knots' speed, two other first class cruisers, two second class cruisers, three third class cruisers, a gunboat, two torpedo cruisers, two sea-going torpedo boats, seven first class torpedo boats and five aluminum boats (14 tons) are projected. The French consider their sea-going torpedo boat Forban at Cherbourg, with a mean speed of more than 31 knots, the swiftest vessel in the world. The contract speed was but 30 knots.

The framework of the experimental turret, which was constructed by the Cramps, is en route to the Indian Head Proving Grounds, where it will be placed on the foundation built for it by Lieut. Mason. The armor for the turret is expected to be shipped by the end of the month. It will be fitted to the framing and the structure will then be similar in all respects to one of the turrets of the battleship Massachusetts. Only one plate will be fired at—the ballistic plate—for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the group of armor which it represents. The plate is 15-inches in thickness and will be fired at with the 12-inch gun. If the plate is in condition to stand another shot, it will be fired at with the 13-inch gun. The test will take place about the middle of next month, and the effect of the impact on the framing will be observed.

The retirement of Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., under the provisions of the thirty-year retirement law, practically indicates the intention of the Secretary of War to create vacancies for the accommodation of the enlisted men who have successfully passed their examinations for commissions and for the graduates of West Point next June. It is stated on good authority that the retirement of Capt. Palfrey is to be followed by other.

Lieut. Col. W. Ludlow, C. E., will leave New York on the 20th inst. for England to resume his duties as Military Attaché to the U. S. Embassy in London. Col.

Ludlow, Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott and Mr. Noble, of Chicago, composed the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, which recently submitted its report on this proposed waterway to the President. The Commission while in Nicaragua found the people very hospitable. Its members were granted an audience by President Zelaya and were entertained by other prominent officials. They also visited the capital of Costa Rica and were feted at that place by the President and his cabinet. It is understood that the Commission reported that the canal project is feasible from an engineering standpoint, but suggested a number of important changes. The estimate of the Commission as to the cost of construction is a matter of considerable gossip and it has been generally placed between \$110,000,000 and \$150,000,000.

The proposition to connect the Mediterranean with the Atlantic by a canal across France meets with much opposition, and the late Admiral Courbet argues that the cost, \$400,000,000, might much better be spent on battleships. The canal will cut through no less than 239 lines of communication, and it is proposed to meet this difficulty by means of 163 swing bridges and the construction of tunnels. The southern exit into the Mediterranean is some distance from Toulon and must be specially fortified, while the northern exit at Bordeaux is 117 miles from Rochefort, 220 miles from Lorient, 294 miles from Brest and 470 miles from Cherbourg.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards," in an article on the ninetieth anniversary of Trafalgar, tells us that, just as in the years preceding Trafalgar, so England shall again, at the close of this century, have to fight for supremacy, not only as a great power—not only of the seas—but even for her very existence as a nation. "To be prepared for that struggle, come when it may, is the best possible way of ensuring another victory as great and complete as Trafalgar. Nelson, by the decisiveness of that brilliant battle, secured the naval supremacy of England for at least ninety years. The best way, therefore, to conserve that supremacy for another term as long is to be prepared for another Trafalgar."

The Naval Ordnance Bureau has received a report of a board of officers, of which Lieut. N. E. Mason was the senior member, in regard to the trial of the Browning automatic gun. The weapon was subjected to a number of severe tests and gave good results. The report gives this summary of some of the experiments: Twenty rounds were discharged in 4 seconds, 40 rounds in 7 seconds, 80 rounds in 14 seconds, and 100 rounds in 23 seconds. The gun worked satisfactorily throughout. Then followed the discharge of 200 rounds in 34 seconds, and 400 rounds in 1 minute and 49 seconds. In the latter test there were a few interruptions, but none of such consequence as materially to decrease the rain of lead. With the barrel revolving, 200 rounds were fired in 47 seconds. The concluding experiments were conducted to test the endurance of the gun and to determine how many shots could be fired in 8 seconds. Again defective ammunition prevented the development of the best results. Still, 1,053 cartridges were exploded, 1 being a misfire. The firing was not as accurate as could be desired, but this was attributed to the uneven pressure of the powder gas, causing the bullets to strip and tumble. A description of the Browning gun accompanies the report. It weighs 40 pounds. The tripod and mount 70 pounds. The automatic action of the gun is effected by means of the pressure of the powder gases in the barrel after the projectile has received its maximum velocity, and, therefore, without decreasing the range or penetration of the latter.

Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, shows how the increase of naval vessels leads in increased demands upon his bureau, especially because of the substitution of modern steel ships for wooden. Nine years have passed since the first vessel of the new Navy was commissioned and the demand for repairs and renewals becomes daily more pressing. In 1885 we had 39 vessels, aggregating 72,900 tons; in 1895, 43 vessels, of 122,800 tons, excluding torpedo boats, tugs and receiving ships. The policy of extreme economy has reached its limit. Less than 3 per cent. of the original cost was spent on naval vessels last year, whereas the British estimates allow from 4 to 9 per cent. The appropriation for this bureau has gradually decreased from \$3,300,000 in 1875 to \$900,000 in 1895. For 1896-97 \$5,895,679 is asked. The three principal navy yards should be equipped for building and repair work. The need of dry docks is emphasized. Bilge keels have been omitted from the Indians and in subsequent designs to enable the vessels to get into our docks, but this diminishes the steadiness of the vessels and the keels will probably have to be restored. Our steel vessels require frequent docking, but on account of docks being occupied for a long time by vessels under repair, it is sometimes impracticable to dock our cruising vessels as promptly as experience has shown to be advisable. If such a condition confronts the Department in time of peace, it is easily realized how serious a defect it would prove in time of war, when the casualties of battle and necessity for keeping the bottoms of vessels in such condition that they might develop their highest speed would largely increase the demands on our docking facilities." The Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., is especially lacking in docking facilities. To keep our navy yard plants in working order at least one vessel should always be in hand.

Lord Wolseley, the new Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, seems to be favorably looked upon by the general public. The "Fortnightly Review" says: "He has the courage of his opinions, and withal the strongest sense of duty, with a gift of penetration into character which amounts to genius. The best proof of this, if proof were needed, has been his unerring choice of his Lieutenants and assistants throughout his distinguished career. A mistaken idea is that the new Commander-in-Chief is not in touch, not in close sympathy, with the army at large. No one knows it better, more intimately, has clearer ideas of what is best for it, a deeper and more abiding affection for it and for his comrades of all ranks, high and low."

Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, telegraphed instructions to Brig. Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of Colorado, on Wednesday last, directing him to detail a troop of cavalry and such other force as might be necessary to proceed to the agency of the Southern Ute Indians and to co-operate with the Indian Agent in preventing trouble and in securing the arrest of the murderers of two Southern Indians and a squaw near the head of Lost Canon, Col. Gen. Wheaton was especially instructed to have the troops impress the Indians with the fact that their presence was not intended as a menace, but was wholly for the purpose of capturing those implicated in the killing of three of their tribe. The Indian Agent has telegraphed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he apprehends no danger. The former at the agency and eight Indian police have gone to the scene of the murder and are making a thorough investigation.

The report of the Rapid Fire Gun Board on the test of the improved 236 Gatling gun, with barrel 26 inches

long, has been submitted to the Naval Ordnance Bureau. There has been a change in the firing mechanism and as a result the operating is done from the right-hand barrel. The change allows more time for the operation of the extractor and reduces the chances of disabling the gun by hang fires. By means of an electrical attachment 1,800 shots per minute can be fired. The experiments with the Gatling gun began with the firing of 100 rounds deliberately. This was followed by the discharging of 100 rounds rapidly. No time was taken for the first test, but in the second the record was 9 seconds. Then 20 rounds were discharged; time, 3 seconds. One misfire occurred. Forty rounds were fired in 5 seconds, 50 rounds in 6 seconds, 100 rounds in 7 seconds, 200 rounds in 13 seconds and 400 rounds in 37 seconds. There were no interruptions to the operation. One man operated the crank and two men were at the feed. Later 400 rounds were fired in 30 seconds. Without any difficulty, 460 shots were fired in 1 minute. The record of the 5 minutes' firing was 1,980 40 of which were satisfactory hits. The range was 500 yards. With the range at 1,000 yards the number of good hits was 10. With the motor in operation the gun can fire 1,800 shots a minute. The board says that several hundred shots were fired, the only interruption being due to temporary jams in the gun or feed strips, and that the action of the motor was smooth and regular throughout.

P. A. Engr. John R. Edwards is undergoing examination for promotion at Philadelphia. This officer, while attached to the Petrel, had some trouble with Lieut. Sargent, who was executive of the Petrel. In answer to interrogatories in regard to Mr. Edwards's record, the commanding officer of this ship gave Mr. Edwards a very flattering record, but Lieut. Sargent is alleged to have stated that while Mr. Edwards was professionally fit for promotion he was not physically or mentally. He charged Mr. Edwards with being nervous and irascible and with calling men up before the mast on the slightest provocation. The interrogatories were sent to Mr. Edwards for answer when they were received and he specifically denied that he ever had the men called before the mast except when it was absolutely necessary. His relations with the enlisted force of the Petrel was most cordial, although he stated he did have occasionally some friction with his brother officers through carrying out orders of his commanding officer. He was especially commanded by the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron for the way in which he repaired and got into good working order the machinery of the Petrel, which was very much run down when he took charge of the engineering department of the ship. He says that as a result of his arduous duties in connection with fixing the machinery he did fall ill, but recovered completely and went about his duties in a manner satisfactory to his commanding officer. He suggested in his answer that Lieut. Sargent's statements were opposed by those made by the commanding officer of the Petrel, with whom he had served three years, while with Lieut. Sargent he had served only six months. He stated in his answer that he did not mean by any statements in his reply to say that Lieut. Sargent was actuated by any unworthy motive in making the replies to the interrogatories. The Department returned to P. A. Engr. Edwards his communication, saying it was not approved, but it will come up before the Examining Board and be considered by that body.

Under the heading of "Recent Designs of Vessels for the U. S. N." read last week before the meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York City, Chief Constr. Hichborn described the principal considerations involved in warship designs for this country, and the various types upon which the Government had practically settled in the rehabilitation of the service. "Through battleships alone can an enemy be met and vanquished even before he sights our coast, and through battleships alone can any successful demonstration be made against an enemy's seaports. In a word, battleships are the real bone and sinew of any naval force, and no maritime country can be great in offense or defense without fully accepting this almost axiomatic statement." With cruisers and gunboats he deems us fairly well supplied, and the exigencies of maintaining an efficient blockade and doing the ordinary police duty of peace times therein provided for; but in torpedo boats we are thought sadly deficient, for, as Mr. Hichborn points out, "it is upon this class, in conjunction with our land batteries and low freeboard iron-clads that we must mainly depend in defending our harbors from the attack of a powerful naval adversary, and lack of foresight in providing adequately for this branch of our scheme of naval defense might be fraught with serious consequences in the advent of war." Mr. Hichborn points out the considerations, geographical, hydrographic and technical, that have been studied in the evolution of our latest battleships, Nos. 5 and 6, and deems the result more satisfactory as a whole than the designs of any foreign power. What we lack is a scheme of naval development pregnant with homogeneity, and while he thinks the advancement typical of each new ship a matter of congratulation, he deems a well-considered policy carried to fulfillment and resulting in a fleet of battleships of like kind, capable of the highest tactical efficiency acting concertedly, a more satisfactory course. It is believed that only by such a policy can we attain a high degree of success in the development of our naval strength.

The commission appointed by the Governor of New York to test and examine firearms of modern pattern for the use of the National Guard, consisting of Capt. Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown; E. W. Bliss, of Brooklyn, and Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, met in Albany Nov. 12 and organized with Capt. Shaw president, and Col. Henry E. Abell, secretary. The Adjutant General will formulate all instructions and regulations under which the tests shall be made.

Maj. Roe, of Squadron A of New York, gives notice to his command that the squadron has been selected to go to Atlanta, Ga., as escort to the mayor and citizens of New York City. The squadron will leave New York on the afternoon of Nov. 21 and return to New York on the night of Nov. 27. Definite orders for assembly, etc., for Atlanta trip will be issued later.

Orders were issued Nov. 8, making the following assignments of enlisted men appointed 2d Lieutenants: Corp. Laurence B. Simonds, Co. E, 21st Inf., appointed 2d Lieutenant 8th Inf.; Corp. Robert H. Allen, Troop D, 8th Cav., appointed to 14th Inf.; Sergt. Dwight W. Rythers, 6th Inf., appointed to the 2d Inf.

Capt. George C. Remey, U. S. N., will be assigned to duty as president of Naval and Examining Boards. The Marion left Acapulco for Corinto Nov. 15. Leave granted Maj. J. K. Corson, Surg., has been extended twenty days. An order has been issued by the War Department directing the submission of lyceum reports on professional subjects to Adjutant General, with a view to their publication by the Military Information Division.

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Secretary Herbert has given out this statement concerning the situation in the East: "The Yorktown is now stationed at Chemulpo and she is looking after American interests there. The Department understands that she now has marines ashore at Seoul and it is satisfied with what Rear Adm. Carpenter is doing, but has telegraphed him to keep it advised as to the situation in Korea."

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The capture of the Hova capital does not end the labors of the French. Madagascar is the third largest island in the world, and its subjugation is a work of years. The greater portion is in an utterly undeveloped condition, destitute of roads or other means of communication, and therefore impossible of being penetrated by any military force. The Hovas, long as they have been in possession of the island, never succeeded in exercising real, as opposed to nominal, authority over the entire portion of it, and in southwest Madagascar, up to the present time the aboriginal inhabitants, the Sakalavas, in that remote part of the island, neither recognize the authority of the Central Government, nor have been in the slightest degree controlled by it. The Queen of Madagascar has issued a proclamation calling upon all her subjects who fled from the capital to return. The chief credit for the capture of Antananarivo is ascribed to the excellent services rendered by the French artillery. The brigade under the command of Gen. Voyron and the French marines who took part in the expedition will remain in Madagascar. A scientific mission is to be sent to Madagascar. The Ministers of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs have promised to apply to Parliament for a credit of 600,000 francs, which, it is estimated, will be required. The French troops in Madagascar seem to have fed upon the "fat of the land," if we may judge by the specimen of their menu for a week which is given in "La France Militaire." We append their bills of fare for two days, which are a fair average for the week, and no mean diet for a soldier on a war footing, the other days being equally good. Mardi: Matin: Omelette aux herbes, biftecks aux citrons, côtelettes de porc, pommes sautées, fruits, salade. Soir: soupe grasse, boeuf sauté, foie en sauce, haricot en purée, fruits. Dimanche: Matin: Poireaux asperges, filets bordés petits pois, épaules roulées, pommes, frites, salade, bananes frites, fruits, café. Soir: Soupe de riz au lait, poulets rôtis, langues sauce tomate, choux au lard, fruits.

As the English become more and more convinced that Russia intends to take advantage of her opportunity by securing a port on the Pacific in Chinese waters they are satisfying themselves that these particular grapes are very sour. Lord Salisbury, in his recent speech which attracted so much attention in diplomatic circles, declared that the Pacific was large enough for all, and Adm. Colomb concludes that if Russia has an idea that possessing Port Arthur will add to her strength against us in war, she is "out of it." This port has, the gallant Admiral says, a certain inherent defenselessness about it which the Japanese took full advantage of. It is wise to conclude that there is room in this world for some men besides Englishmen. The live and let live policy of the United States is the one which will more and more commend itself to international favor. It is a very hopeful sign of the times that the great powers of Europe are reaching the conclusion that it is not best to quarrel over the division of Turkey and are apparently reaching a determination as to a satisfactory division of her spoil. What Turkey thinks of their unlooked for harmony of opinion is quite another matter.

The annual report of the operations of the United States Life Saving Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, issued from the Government Printing Office, is an interesting review of the work of this important branch of the Government service. Particulars are given of nearly 1,100 cases of services rendered at the 247 different stations of the Life Saving Service, and 240 vessels warned of danger. The disasters within the province of the service were greater than in any previous year.

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SUGGESTIONS.

A correspondent sends us these further suggestions, which we add to those appearing in the Journal of Nov. 2, p. 145:

"Non-commissioned officers to be restricted in their association, off duty, with privates." Official example is more potent than paragraphs of Army Regulations. When privates hear Lieutenants call Captains "Bill, Bob, Tommy and Charlie," and the reverse, and see Colonels cultivate the personal association of Lieutenants, there is no use worrying about non-commissioned officers, especially as par. 431, A. R., is not in vogue.

"Discharge by purchase." As enlistments are for three years, "purchase" would be a positive injury. Fitness for service by discipline and instruction is the object for which the Army is kept on foot. Par. 160, A. R.

"Limited scale of diet for prisoners." This would delight a Siberian prison keeper. As a substitute for "diet and shot drill" it is recommended that prisoners be "spread-eagled" in the sun, with a drop of molasses on their noses, during fly time, and that a "young officer," the officer of the guard, be detailed to personally keep the flies off them.

"Less intimacy between sentinels and prisoners." Easily remedied by an officer of the guard. The officer of the day to be less of a good fellow and more of a soldier, and require the officer of the guard to perform his full duty, setting an appropriate example himself.

"That dried fruit and butter be added to the rations." The contributor's company mess, which he seems desirous of maintaining to the exclusion of the post mess, apparently cannot flourish without further governmental aid. Any one can make suggestions. The cost of dried fruit and butter would annually amount to over \$40,000. Political economy enters into the maintenance of an army. Turkey and roe shad also would be an excellent addition to the ration, so that canteen profits could exclusively be devoted to supplying the men with beer and cigars with their meals.

"Sick in quarters, for enlisted men, to be abolished." Is a man with a sprained wrist to be put in hospital and tied in bed to prevent his catching cold by walking around the garrison or company quarters with his hand in a sling? If the suggestion was intended for the purpose of keeping in practice the mathematical ability of a 1st Sergeant in making out the present ration return, it is excellent.

"A post lyceum for non-commissioned officers superintended by an energetic officer. Does the instruction now in vogue fill the bill?" Of course, a Lieutenant is meant by "energetic." The superlatives used in officers' essays concerning reforms are "an energetic, a capable, competent, discreet young officer." Chaplains only should instruct non-commissioned officers, or Lieutenants under the direction of a chaplain. Judgment ripened by experience counts for nothing, but book theories and visionary schemes are quite popular. Yes. There is no difficulty, in a well administered company, in devising a theoretical course of instruction for non-commissioned officers that will meet the most exacting demands of the service.

"Abolition of evening dress parade. Let the soldier, off duty, have, say, from 4 P. M. until tattoo to himself." Most certainly. If it is impracticable to have dress parade immediately after reveille, then abolish everything except guard and formations to draw pay. The tendency of all reforms concerning abolition of duty appears to be exclusively in the interests of the enlisted men. In their interest I recommend that all duty except guard and playing billiards in the company quarters be abolished. No soldier to be called upon for anything from, say, 10 A. M. one day till 8 A. M. the next day.

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The post Commander and the post Surgeon to be the only ones required to remain in garrison. This will give officers more time for study.

"Let no company ever be without a Captain." Quite right, my boy. When a Captain is taken sick, brevet the 2d Lieutenant Captain during the period of illness. Of course, real actual Captains, after howling "Fours right!" for twenty-five years to twenty men on drill should be kept with companies, to rust and mildew for want of contact with civilization in large centers, so that Lieutenants can be "professors" and command four companies at a college, or be on a Governor's staff to instruct Major Generals of the National Guards.

"Have an inspector of artillery—a Brigadier General—always on the alert." No, my boy, you are wrong. Make every Lieutenant of artillery a full Colonel, and every regiment of artillery to be commanded by a Brigadier General, "always on the alert" in the saddle riding along seacoast defenses.

"Examine closely into desertions, dig down to the roots, apply drastic measures." I had no desertions one year, the next year one, the next year two, the next year none, and the next eight. I "dug to the roots," let the dirt fall where it would. I had grown gray and mellow with age and had formed forgiving and fatherly habits by the practice of caring for 2d Lieutenants. The next year there were no desertions.

"Establish a well-equipped gymnasium." Give us a drill hall first.

The Naval Examining Board has recommended that Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow be promoted, and the President is again called upon to pass judgment in this case. The board concluded its investigation on Saturday last and transmitted the record and findings. Secretary Herbert has given consideration to the matter and has transmitted the papers to the President for action. The findings of the board are not surprising to those officers who have followed the case. The only uncertainty is as to the action of the President, who declined to approve the findings of the Examining Board, which convened last summer, on the ground that Comdr. Ludlow had made conflicting reports as to the moral efficiency of Comdr. Charles S. Sperry, Ordnance Officer at the New York Navy Yard. The board, which has just concluded an investigation of the matter, based its findings upon the testimony of Surg. Gen. Tryon, who was a member of the Board of Medical Survey, which condemned Comdr. Ludlow at the time that officer made his first report on Comdr. Sperry. Surg. Gen. Tryon stated that at that time Comdr. Ludlow was mentally irresponsible, having later recovered from an illness. He, when called upon to give his opinion of Comdr. Sperry, when that officer came up for examination for promotion to his present grade, stated that he was morally unfit for promotion.

The action of the board has given rise to considerable gossip among naval officers, and everyone is wondering what action the President will take. A number of officers on duty at the Navy Department and elsewhere were before the board, including Comdr. S. Sperry and Comdr. Ludlow himself.

The New York "Independent" of Nov. 14 says:

"Librarian Hild, of the Chicago Public Library, has made a careful analysis of the calls for periodicals in the main reading room of that building where two thousand readers are in attendance daily. Taking six consecutive days in September, 1895, and five in the same month in 1894, the showing is that 'Harper's Weekly,' 'Harper's Magazine,' 'The Century,' 'F. Leslie's Monthly,' 'Scribner's,' 'Youth's Companion' and 'Scientific American' lead the list. The number of calls for these ranges, during these given periods, from 550 to 213. The number of calls for the forty-six periodicals in the list varies from 550 to 6. Some other literary magazines, less than a half-dozen, were called for more than a hundred times. After these came the specialist periodicals. 'ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL' (62), 'Engineering News' (49). The only religious journal included in the list is 'The Independent.'

This is disinterested testimony to the fact that the "Army and Navy Journal" is more widely read than any other strictly specialist periodical in this country. Similar testimony, to the same effect, came to us some time ago from the public library of Los Angeles, Cal. A like examination of the periodicals called for in other public libraries would lead to a like result.

With a view to giving adequate protection to American interests in Turkey and Armenia, Secretary Herbert has issued orders to Rear Adm. Selfridge, commanding the European Station, directing him to sail with the San Francisco for Alexandretta. A reply received from this officer stated that he would leave Nov. 16. Rear Adm. Selfridge relieved Rear Adm. Kirkland in command of the European Station at Marseilles, where the San Francisco was lying. The cruiser Marblehead is at Mersine. Reports received from Turkey indicate a serious condition, and Minister Terrill, diplomatic representative of the United States to the Porte, seems to be concerned about the safety of Americans in the Turkish dominions. Explicit orders have been given to Rear Adm. Selfridge to afford thorough protection to American citizens.

There is much feeling in New Mexico because of the abandonment as a garrisoned post of Fort Stanton, recently ordered. The White Oaks "Eagle," of Lincoln County, N. M., says: "Until the Government consoli-

dates the wild and savage Indian bands and locates them in some place where they can be properly and economically watched by the Army, it ought to afford settlers in the vicinity of each tribe or reservation a reasonable protection against possible raids of these lawless barbarians," and adds: "There is no military post which can afford protection to the settlers in this region that Fort Stanton supplies." This view of the case is endorsed, we are informed by over 5,000 citizens of Lincoln, Chavez and Eddy Counties, N. M.

The New York "World," not the best of authorities, reports that the companies of the 5th Inf., commanded by "Col. Koch" (Kellogg), who were to lead the procession to the Exposition grounds on Chicago day, were withdrawn because the eccentric Governor of Illinois, John P. Altgeld, "said he would not ride in any parade in which Federal troops were part of the parade." If this be true, whoever was responsible for this insult to the Army, and through it to the United States, should be held to the strictest accountability. If it was the Fair managers the Government should withdraw all countenance from the exposition unless the matter is explained.

There will be a number of changes of stations of officers of the Pay Corps just as soon as the new system of paying off troops goes into operation. What these changes will be has not yet been fully decided and probably will not be for some weeks, when the revised Army Regulations will be in force. The Paymaster General intends to commence a revision of the manual of instructions for Paymasters as soon as the new Army Regulations are published. The first change of station which will occur when the proposed system of payments begins will be the transfer of Maj. C. E. Kilbourne from Walla Walla, Wash., to Portland, which will be his headquarters thereafter.

The latest report has it that the 15th Inf. is going to Texas as the relief of the 23d, which is to take the place of the 14th Regt., the latter coming to the lakes. Careful inquiry at the Department shows this report to have as little foundation as many others which have been in circulation concerning the 15th.

Officials of the War Department say there is nothing in the report that the Government will establish a military post at Chickamauga Park. They say the report probably grew out of the visit of Capt. O. F. Long, Quartermaster's Department, for the purpose of selecting a site for a rifle range for troops at Fort McPherson.

Many changes are being made in the personnel of the Ordnance Bureau. Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, who has so capably performed duty in connection with the manufacture of armor, has been relieved and ordered to duty at the Union Iron Works as inspector of ordnance for the battleship Oregon. He will leave Washington on the 19th inst. with Mrs. Ackerman and their children for San Francisco. Lieut. Ackerman will be succeeded in his duty at the Department by Ensign Cleland Davis, who has just returned from duty on board the Yantic. Lieut. Frederic L. Chapin, who has had charge of torpedo matters, has been ordered to the battleship Indiana when that vessel goes into commission. He will be relieved by Lieut. Harry M. Dombough, who has been on duty in the Ordnance Bureau for a couple of weeks past and is now fully informed as to his new duties. Ensign Joseph Strauss, the inventor of the double turret idea, which has been adopted for the proposed battleships, has also been ordered to duty on board the battleship Indiana. His relief is Ensign Vernon O. Chase, recently relieved from duty on board the Minneapolis. Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton will succeed Asst. Naval Constr. Robert B. Dashiel in the work of designing gun mounts and the latter officer will be ordered to duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Prof. Philip R. Alger will remain on duty in the Ordnance Bureau. The Ordnance officials expect that Lieut. Newton E. Mason will shortly be relieved from duty as inspector or ordnance at the Indian Head Proving Ground. His tour of short duty expires this month. No selection has yet been made of an officer to succeed him.

Mrs. Sternberg, wife of Surg. Gen. Sternberg, U. S. A., gave a handsome tea on Tuesday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Capt. Wood, Medical Department; Miss Miles, daughter of Maj. Gen. Miles; Miss Cockrell, Miss Huntington, Miss Breckinridge, daughter of the Inspector General of the Army; Miss Lieber, daughter of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and Miss Clara Ennis. Among those who called were Maj. Gen. H. A. Wright, retired; Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mrs. Gen. Lieber, Gen. Batchelder, Col. and Mrs. Alden, Miss Alden, Capt. and Mrs. Beach, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Eaton, Maj. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Gaillard, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennon, Lieut. and Mrs. Kilburn, Col. and Mrs. Clossen, Miss Clossen, Gen. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Col. and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. Michler, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Capt. Birnie, Capt. and Mrs. Crosby Miller, Col. and Mrs. Breck, Col. and Mrs. Vincent, Col. and Mrs. Forwood, Col. and Mrs. Elliott, Gen. and Mrs. Saxton, Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth, Maj. Charles Smart, Surg. U. S. A.; Miss Smart, Capt. and Mrs. McNally, Capt. and Mrs. Fugler, Maj. and Mrs. Bird, Col. and Mrs. J. E. Summers, Miss Summers, Capt. and Mrs. Walter Howe, Capt. and Mrs. Catlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Birkheimer, Capt. and Mrs. Lancaster, Gen. and Mrs. Wilcox, Maj. George W. Adair, Surg. U. S. A., and Mrs. Adair, Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse, Maj. and Mrs. F. G. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. William Ennis, Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Strong, Gen. and Mrs. C. H. Smith, Maj. and Mrs. Poole, Miss Poole, Capt. and Mrs. L. H. Beach, Capt. D. A. Irwin, Lieut. W. C. Brown, Lieut. H. A. White, Capt. H. M. Kendall, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher, Maj. and Mrs. C. I. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, U. S. N., has returned to his desk at the Navy Department after a short trip to the Carpenter Steel Works.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

*(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)***PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adm'l. C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan. Commo. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command and sails Nov. 30.**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear Adm'l. F. M. Bunce.**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adm'l. T. O. Selfridge. Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear Adm'l. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.**ALERT.**, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.). Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Callao, Peru.**ALBATROSS** (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.). At San Francisco, Cal.**ALLIANCE**, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.**ALPHITRITE**, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.). At Norfolk, Va.**BALTIMORE**, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.). Left Woosung for Yokohama Nov. 10. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia and is expected to sail soon. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.**BENNINGTON**, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.). (Flagship.) At Lahaina, Hawaii. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.**CASTINE**, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (a. a. s.). At Montevideo Nov. 12. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.**CHARLESTON**, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.). At Nagasaki, Japan.**CINCINNATI**, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.). At Key West, Fla.**BOSTON**, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.). At Mare Island, Cal. To go into commission Nov. 18. Has been assigned to duty on the Asiatic Station and will relieve the Concord.**COLUMBIA**, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.). At Fort Monroe. Address mail to that place. Expects to be ordered to Norfolk to receive a new gun.**CONCORD**, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.). At Pagoda Anchorage Nov. 8. Will be relieved by the Boston.**CONSTELLATION**, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.**CUSHING** (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.). At Newport, R. I.**DETROIT**, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.). At Hong Kong, China.**DOLPHIN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.). At New York Nov. 14. Will search for derelicts between New York and Key West and will spend winter in surveying on Guatamalan Coast.**ENTERPRISE**, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton will succeed Comdr. Merry in command.**ESSEX**, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) Left Funchal for St. Thomas Nov. 6 en route for Yorktown, Va., where she is due about Jan. 1. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Dec. 1, then to Norfolk, Va.**FERN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.). Left Newport for Boston Nov. 12.**FRANKLIN**, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.**INDEPENDENCE**. (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.**LANCASTER**, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.). Sailed from Newport, R. I. Nov. 5, for Montevideo with stores for the flagship Newark, Castine and Yantic. Will bring back men whose terms of service have expired.**MACHIAS**, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.). At Shanghai, China.**MAINE**, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.). Has been engaged in target practice in Gardner Bay, L. I. Was expected at Newport Nov. 16, and from there she will go to Portland, Me. Was at Greenport Nov. 11.**MARBLEHEAD**, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (a. s.). Cruising between Alexandria and Messina.**MICHIGAN**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.). At Erie, Pa.**MINNEAPOLIS**, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Weddigh (n. a. s.). At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be completed by Dec. 14 and sail South with squadron.**MARION**, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.). Arrived at Acapulco Nov. 5.**MONOCACY**, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (a. s.). At Tien-Tsin, China.**MONTEREY**, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. s.). At San Francisco, Cal.**MONTGOMERY**, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.). At Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Repairs ordered to be completed by Dec. 14, when she will sail South with other vessels of squadron.**NEWARK**, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling, (n. a. s.). At Rio Janeiro Nov. 5.**NEW YORK**, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.). (Flagship.) At New York Navy Yard to undergo repairs and sail Dec. 14 with squadron on a cruise to Caribbean Sea. Will touch at La Gouraya and Trinidad en route.**OLYMPIA**, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.). At Yokohama Nov. 9 to relieve the Baltimore.**PETREL**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.). Left Chefoo, China, for Shanghai, China.**PHILADELPHIA**, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.). Cruising in Puget Sound, visiting different ports on the coast. At Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 11. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.**PINTA**, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.). At Sitka, Alaska.**RALEIGH**, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.). Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Will have repairs completed by Dec. 14 and sail South with squadron.**RANGER**, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.). At San Francisco, Cal.**RICHMOND**, Capt. J. O'Kane. (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.**ST. MARY'S**, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.**SAN FRANCISCO**, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (s. d.). (Flagship.) At Marseilles, France. Will proceed to Alexandria to protect American interests.**SARATOGA**, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). Address Philadelphia, Pa.**TEXAS**, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va. At New York Navy Yard. Sustained injuries in docking which are being investigated.**THETIS**, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.). In Magdalena Bay, Cal., making surveys. Her address is care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.**VERMONT**, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.**WABASH**, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.**YANTIC**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.). At Montevideo, Uruguay.**YORKTOWN**, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.). At Chemulpo, Korea. Comdr. Stockton reported on Nov. 1 that affairs there were in a very unsettled state.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The opening of bids on the new battleships are being looked forward to with a great deal of interest. It is expected that there will be sharp competition among the several firms who intend to submit bids. The specifications for the vessels have been completed and placed in the hands of shipbuilders who will submit bids.

The five marines of the cruiser New York who were wounded in the barroom fight in Hampton Roads recently, are now in the Naval Hospital in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. Three of the men who were shot have only slight wounds and will be out in a few days, but two of them are seriously hurt, and one, who has a wound in the abdomen, the doctors say is not likely to recover.

Capt. Glass, commanding the Texas, has recommended to the Navy Department that the hydraulic pump which operates the turrets of the Texas be moved from the bottom of the ship to the redoubt, on the ground that the room in which it is located at present is subject to too high temperatures. Capt. Sampson, chief of the Ordnance Bureau has approved the recommendation. The proposition is opposed by Naval Constructor Bowles. The matter will be referred to the Board of Inspection and Survey for recommendation during its trial of the battleship.

Secretary Herbert has before him the report of Chief Naval Constructor Hitchborn and Engineer-in-Chief Melville, recommending the acceptance of the ram Katahdin. This recommendation is based on the argument that the ram is an experimental vessel, and that being such a speed should never have been exacted. It is also stated that there is nothing in the law requiring a stated speed and that as its insertion in the contract was an act of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary can now waive this provision of the contract. Gen. Hyde, representing the Bath Iron Works, has been at the Department during the past week conferring with the officials in regard to the vessel.

The dispatch boat Dolphin has been ordered to destroy derelicts between New York and Key West, and when this work is completed will perform survey work on the Guatemalan coast. The vessel is now at New York receiving some minor repairs. She has been supplied with a list of derelicts which she has been directed to destroy. She will spend the winter on the Guatemalan coast. Lieut. Benjamin H. Buckingham, the commanding officer of this vessel, has been selected to perform duty as naval aid to Secretary Herbert. He will succeed Lieut. L. L. Reamey, who has been ordered to duty as secretary on Commo. McNair's staff. The command of the dispatch boat has been offered to Comdr. William T. Burwell, equipment officer at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

At the New York Navy Yard this week Ass't Engr. J. R. Brady, who has been on duty on the Texas, was detached on Nov. 12. Paymr. L. G. Boggs has reported for duty, and Paymr. L. G. Boggs has reported for duty, and Paymr. L. G. Boggs has reported for duty. The coast survey steamer Blake arrived at the yard on Nov. 1, and after taking on stores will sail for Charleston, S. C. The Texas was still in dry dock Nov. 14 expecting to leave in time to allow the New York to be docked on Monday, Nov. 18. The impression exists among some people at the yard that the damage to the Texas resulted to the improper placing of the blocks under her hull on each side of the ship, while she was being docked, and that the weight of the hull not properly resting on the keel blocks, the uneven pressure straining the hull. The Alliance is still at the yard, but expects to sail soon for Newport.

Only three penalties are included in the contracts for the vessels. As has been stated in the "Journal," it was suggested that other penalties be added. Engr.-in-Chief Melville recommended—and the Board of Bureau Chiefs adopted his recommendation—that a penalty be included in the contract for overweight of hulls. The Engineer-in-Chief was not actuated in the course he pursued in this matter by any desire to impose unreasonable penalties on shipbuilders, but it was his belief, as stated before the board, that as he was given a pound for machinery only after the most determined struggles, he thought that something should be done to prevent overweight of hulls. Engineer officers declare that the Department has cut the machinery weights down to a dangerous point, and they feel that the vessels, especially the proposed battleships, will have difficulty in making the speed their contract calls for with the horsepower fixed for them. The Secretary decided not to include any penalty for overweight of hulls as recommended by the board.

The battleship Indiana will be placed in commission at League Island on the 20th instant. Orders have been issued directing many of her officers to report for duty at that time. The Indiana has proven herself to be the finest vessel in the Navy and a leader in her class in the world. The Board of Inspection and Survey has made its report to the Department on the trial of this vessel, and found that she only failed to come up to requirements in one respect, and that was in regard to the time required to put the helm over from hard a port to hard starboard. The requirements called for 20 seconds. The time actually occupied in executing this maneuver on the battleship was 38 seconds. The official report of this vessel's trial is practically a confirmation of the "Journal's" report of the event. The official speed made on her trial, upon which the Cramps' claim for premium will be considered, is 15.5468 knots an hour. Members of the board say that if the Indiana's bottom had been clean she would have made sixteen knots. As a result of the Indiana's performance the Cramps' will receive a premium of a little more than \$50,000.

The largest vessel that ever entered the port of New Orleans, La., is the British steamer American of the West India and Pacific line. She arrived on Nov. 6 on her maiden voyage and created quite a sensation, besides receiving a noisy welcome from the steam whistles of numerous harbor craft. She was built in Belfast, Ireland, for freight traffic solely. She was launched Aug. 8 of this year. On the voyage the ship developed an average speed of 12 knots. At this rate she burned only 40 tons of coal per day. Under forced draft, however, she can make 15 or 16 knots. The American's dimensions are 485 feet over all, 475 feet between perpendiculars, 55-foot beam, and a depth of 39 feet. Her height between decks is 8 feet. She is protected in every part with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Lowmoore steel plates, her exposed deck being covered with the same material. She is equipped with Allan's installation of electric lights fore and aft, and the interior fittings and furnishings are of the best. These dimensions give her a carrying capacity of 22,000 bales of cotton without ballast, and a dead weight capacity of 11,000 tons. She is a ship built not according to private specifications, but in strict compliance with the highest government standards."

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 5.—Capt. M. C. Goodrell detached from recruiting office, New York, on Nov. 15 and ordered to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. Marine Corps, for duty.

NOV. 14.—Capt. W. S. Muse detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., on Nov. 25 and ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Capt. R. Dickens detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Nov. 25 and ordered to the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Motte detached from the Constellation on Nov. 16 and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Nov. 18.

NOV. 12.—Surg. J. E. Gardner ordered to duty at Port Royal.

Paymr. L. G. Boggs ordered to duty at New York Navy Yard.

Paymr. L. G. Boggs ordered to duty at New York Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders.

NOV. 12.—No orders.

NOV. 13.—No orders.

NAVY ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Paymaster General of the Navy, Edwin Stewart, reports that the beneficial effects of the general storekeeper system continue to be strikingly manifested in the steady decrease of accumulation from \$13,347,437 in 1891 to \$8,503,544 in 1895. Purchases last year were \$500,000 less than expenditures, showing that the old stock was utilized to that extent at least. Authority is asked to purchase tobacco, not from the lowest bidder, but from the one whose tobacco is

considered by the board of inspection as best adapted for the use of the Navy.

Comdr. Richard Rush, superintendent of Naval War Records, asks for a reorganization of his office and an increase in expert clerical assistance. There is sufficient manuscript selected to make twenty to thirty volumes of the records of from 900 to 1,000 pages each. There should be a board of publication, composed of one naval officer and two civilian experts, as in the case of the Army records. The Union records are full and fairly complete. The Confederate records were to a large extent burned, but duplicates have been found by careful research.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Misses Roosevelt and Ramsey are visiting Mrs. Cooper. Miss Florence Wise, of Alexandria, is visiting Miss Georgia Porter. Miss Peachy, of Washington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Beatty, on Upshur Row. Miss Harney, of St. Louis, is staying with her sister, Mrs. Bassett, at the Board House.

There was no game of football here Saturday, Nov. 2, as the University of Virginia team cancelled their game for that time. There will be only two more games, namely, those with Lehigh on Nov. 16 and Princeton on Thanksgiving Eve.

Miss Glover and Miss Davis, of Washington, are staying at Comdr. Brownson's. The interest in golf among the officers is steadily and rapidly increasing. The links over in the new grounds are splendidly laid.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The lyceum season 1895-96 has commenced and essays will be read during it as follows: Capt. F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf., "History and Evolution and Tactics;" Lieut. Col. L. Wheaton, "The Policy of the Republic Regarding a Regular Army;" Maj. W. S. McCaskey, "Chickamauga and Chattanooga, 1863;" Capt. J. B. Kerr, "Military Instruction;" Capt. W. Stanton, "Military Education and Organization;" Capt. J. B. Rodman, "The Evolution of Discipline;" Capt. W. H. Carter, "The Horse;" Capt. J. F. Huston, "American Soldiers;" Capt. A. Reynolds, "Arbitration;" Capt. W. Baird, "Theory vs. Practice;" Capt. J. C. Dent, "The Company;" Capt. J. A. Irons, "Intrenchments;" Capt. J. S. Rogers, "Conclusion of Washington's Campaign in New Jersey;" Capt. H. B. Moon, "A Historical Sketch of the 2d Battalion of the 11th U. S. Inf." Lieut. E. H. Webber, "Field Equipment of Infantry Officers;" Lieut. G. H. Sands, "The Value of Cavalry Raids, with Suggestions as to the Equipment and Transportation Required to Enhance their Effectiveness."

Lieut. R. G. Hill, "Notes on Military Topography;" Lieut. J. F. Morrison, "The Ration;" Lieut. B. Alvord, "Non-commissioned Officers;" Lieut. W. P. Burnham, "Military Instruction in Colleges;" Lieut. F. V. Krug, "The Training of Recruits;" Lieut. F. R. Day, "Fire Discipline;" Lieut. R. B. Fadlock, "An American Army Abroad;" Lieut. T. M. Moody, "Supply of Rifle Ammunition on the Battlefield;" Lieut. W. Chase, "An Army for the United States;" Lieut. A. B. Niskern, "The First Bull Run;" Lieut. H. P. Howland, (1) "Battle of Waterloo," (2) "Memoirs of Baron De Reszene" (translated from French); Lieut. W. H. Chapman, "Forts Henry and Donelson;" Lieut. G. C. Barnhardt, "Some of the Cavalry Operations in the Russo-Turkish War;" Lieut. G. H. Estes, Jr., "Madagascar and the French;" Lieut. C. C. Smith, "The Campaign of 1805;" Lieut. U. G. Worrell, "The Check and Final Repulse of Hood's Invasion of Tennessee;" Lieut. L. T. Richardson, "Battle of Friedland;" Lieut. C. R. Howland, "Napoleon's Campaign of 1796;" Lieut. M. F. Smith, "Changes in Infantry Tactics;" Capt. H. S. Foster, "Military Instruction Schools and Colleges."

The Executive Committee of the U. S. Infantry Society at Fort Leavenworth has decided to offer a prize, consisting of \$100 in cash and a bronze medal, annually for the best essay on a military subject of special interest and value to the Infantry, the subject to be selected by the council, and the prize to be awarded under the following conditions:

First—Competition to be open to all persons eligible to membership or associate membership.

Second—Each competitor to send three typewritten copies of his essay in a sealed envelope to the secretary of the Infantry Society, on or before the first of January following the announcement of the subject of the prize essay. A sealed envelope bearing the nom de plume on the outside, and inclosing the full name and address of the writer to accompany the essay.

Third—The prize to be awarded upon the recommendation of a board consisting of three suitable persons chosen by the council, which board will be requested not only to designate the essay deemed worthy of the prize, but also any other papers offered in the competition which seem to be worthy of publication. Should none of the essays submitted be deemed worthy of the prize, the board will so recommend, and the essays shall be returned to the writers if they so desire. The names of unsuccessful competitors will not be published.

Forth—Essays offered in competition not to exceed 20,000 words, exclusive of tables.

Fifth—The prize essay to be copyrighted by the Infantry society and published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, or in pamphlet form, or both, as the society may decide.

Sixth—Though a prize will be awarded only to the best essay, any essay favorably mentioned by the board may be published with the consent of the writer; but should the writer so desire, his essay will be returned to him without publication.

Other suitable papers are to be obtained and published at such times and in such places and manner as may be most in accordance with the interests of the infantry arm.

THE PHILADELPHIA AT PORT ANGELES.

The people of Port Angeles, Wash., were highly pleased at the visit of the U. S. S. Philadelphia at their port, to which we have before alluded, and large numbers of them visited the ship. Entertainments were also arranged by some of the leading citizens, and many courtesies were extended both by the Navy men and civilians. On Tuesday, Oct. 22, the officers of the Philadelphia gave an "at home" from 2 to 5:30 P. M. A large number of guests were present, as the reception was the first grand affair of the year ever given in Port Angeles.

Mrs. Beardslee was on a visit to old friends in Victoria, B. C., and came over on the mail steamer and received with the Admiral and Capt. Cotton and officers. Capt. T. H. Bradley, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Bradley and Mayor Mallette, of Port Angeles, were among the guests. There were sixteen dances on the programme, which the charming music of the Philadelphia's band rendered all the more enjoyable. Miss Cora Ulmer was decorated with the ribbon of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, being nominated for the honor by Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker and heartily seconded by Capt. H. A. Field. The Port Angeles "Tribune-Times" says: "This reception and ball will always be remembered as a red letter day in the history of Port Angeles. In behalf of those who were so fortunate as to attend, we give three cheers and a tiger for the Admiral and his estimable wife, Capt. Cotton and his gallant corps of officers, one and all, and hope to see them in our harbor many times more." The Grand Army veterans on Oct. 17 gave a camp fire and reception in their rooms in honor of Adm. Beardslee and officers of the Philadelphia. A committee met Adm. Beardslee and his officers at the boat landing and escorted them to the hall, where introductions were made. Quite a number of leading citizens were present as invited guests, among the officers of the flagship who were present were Rear Adm. Beardslee, Capt. Cotton, Comdr. Trilby, Surg. Bislow, Lieut. Phelps and Capt. Cochrane. A very pleasant evening was spent in recounting war and naval stories, telling personal experiences, etc.

MOUNTING THE DOUGH BOYS.

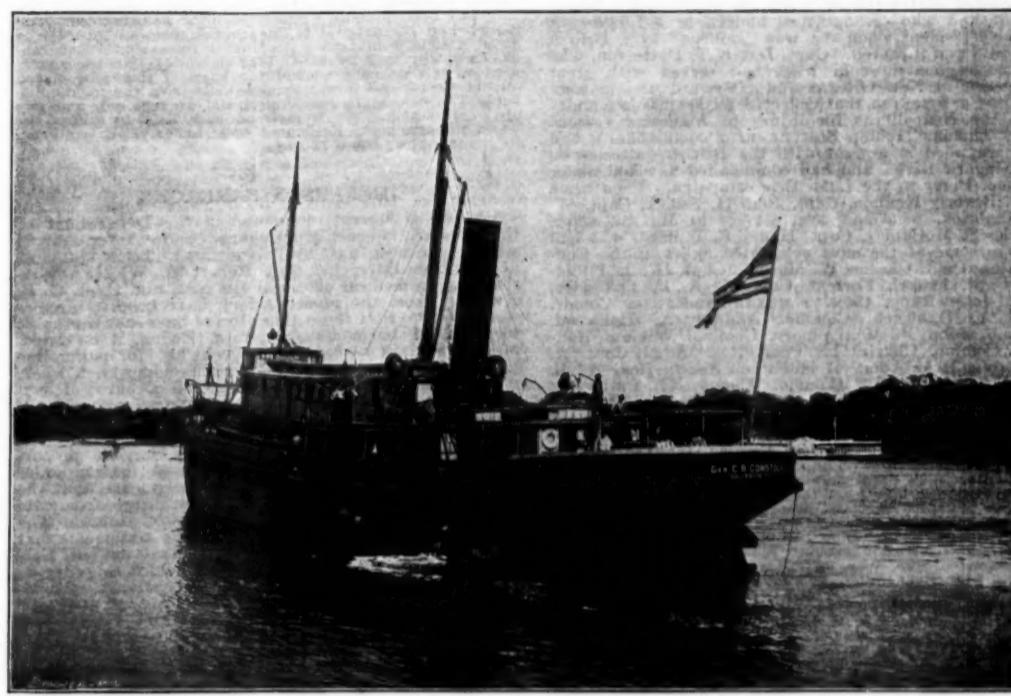
One of the best sketches of Gen. Miles thus far published that appearing in "McClure's Magazine" for November, is written by George E. Pond, not the Army Captain of that name, but the gentleman whose story of the Shenandoah campaign is one of the very best of the Scribner series of war histories. Mr. Pond's long connection with the Army and Navy Journal has given him a thorough knowledge of Army matters, and he is especially well informed concerning our Indian campaigns. With such advantages and the mastery of an excellent literary style it is not strange that he should have made his article so thoroughly readable as he has. In an article appearing in the New York "Sun" of Sunday last, Gen. Miles himself tells the story of his encounter with Lame Deer, which was the Sioux's last stand. Describing the distribution of the Indian ponies among his infantrymen, after the surrender, Gen. Miles says: "One hundred and fifty of the war and battle ponies were selected with which to mount our foot troops. The 5th Inf. was afterward completely equipped in this way, and on the frontier was sometimes called the 11th Inf., there being but ten cavalry regiments in the Army organization. Among the herd were some of the 7th Cav., others that had been captured at the Big Horn massacre, and these with the brand '7th U. S.' were quickly secured by the infantry soldiers who did not regard themselves as expert horsemen. Then came the problem of selecting the gentle, trained horses from the vicious. The soldiers who were fortunate enough to select well-trained animals or war ponies, congratulated themselves in being able to put Indian bridles and saddles upon them, and even then they were not safe in mounting. Frequently it required the aid of two men to get one into the saddle. The ponies seemed as suspicious of white man as the American horse is of the wild Indian. Still many of the men succeeded in mounting, and in

U. S. DREDGING STEAMER "GEN. C. B. COMSTOCK."

In October, 1894, a contract was entered into by the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Co., of South Milwaukee, Wis., to build a hydraulic dredging steamer for the Harbor Improvement Works at Galveston, Tex. The work is now being carried out there, under the supervision of Maj. A. M. Miller, U. S. C. E., have for their object the creation of a deep-water port, and one of the first and principal necessities was the deepening of the bar which obstructs the entrance to the bay on which the city of Galveston is situated. For a long time this

tom. The steamer Gen. C. B. Comstock, of which we give an illustration here, is one of the latest and most complete examples of a vessel of this type, and her trial performance shows that she is capable of very high results. The hull is of wood, 177 feet long over all, 35 feet 6 inches beam, 16 feet depth of hold, and the two hoppers have a collective capacity of 500 cubic yards when filled to level of main deck. They can, however, be filled considerably higher than this, as they are surrounded by a coaming 33 feet high.

The propelling engines drive the vessel at a speed of ten miles per hour when light and eight miles per hour when loaded. Steam is furnished by two marine boilers 10 feet in diameter by 11 feet 6 inches long, each boiler



U. S. DREDGING STEAMER GEN. C. B. COMSTOCK.

bar has restricted the draft of water of vessels entering the harbor to ten or twelve feet. The formation is a very fine, hard, white sand, and a considerable improvement has been effected by the construction of jetties, so that the ebb and flow of the tide between the jetties helps to create and maintain a deep channel. The action of the tides, however, was insufficient to accomplish the result, and in order to hasten the work it became necessary to dredge the bar. The dredging of ocean bars to presents a set of conditions entirely different from those met with in ordinary dredging, and a special type of dredging vessel has been developed to meet these conditions. Owing to the exposed situation and the consequent necessity of working in considerable sea-way, it is impracticable to use anchorages of any kind, or to load the material into scows alongside. The type of dredge, therefore, becomes a self-propelling hopper steamer, equipped with centrifugal dredging pumps, which pump up the sand from the bar while the vessel is being slowly steamed over it, the sand being received into the hoppers in the hold of the vessel and discharged at sea through valves in the bottom.

place of spurs used the Indian 'quirt,' a stick about a foot long with a raw-hide lash. These men were highly elated, and the derisive remarks to their more unfortunate comrades were equal to most of the witicismus I have heard on the stump or under canvas. Some of the ponies would not allow a white man to go near them; others, as fast as the scouts or Indians could rope them, would submit to being bridled and saddled, and with the help of one or two men the infantrymen would mount; whereupon the pony would double up like a ball, make a bound into the air, coming down stiff-legged, and jump about over the prairie, as some one described it. In every direction at the same time. In this way the soldier's hat would be the first to fall, before many minutes he would follow suit, and then frequently the pony would not stop until he had freed himself from the saddle; or sometimes he would gallop around over the prairie and come back to the herd with the saddle underneath.

"One hundred and fifty soldiers on the same field endeavoring to subdue the same number of ponies, created a wild scene of excitement, which was not only humorous, but also somewhat dangerous; fortunately they did not have far to fall, and the ground was covered with a heavy crop of green grass. This scene continued until the command was completely mounted, and the ponies and infantry had become better acquainted; then we took up our return march back to the contounment."

THE 69TH N. Y.

The difficulties in the 69th N. Y. continue to excite discussion, though under the command of Col. Smith the regiment is making good progress toward improvement. It has been thought best to retain the distinctly Irish feature of the organization so far as it can be done, and secure competent officers. One company has gone outside the regiment for an officer and other companies will do the same. There are still eight vacancies in the line and three in the field, and there has been some discontent among some officers because an election for the field officers has not been requested. Col. Smith's purpose is to fill the line positions or a majority of them first. The election of ex-Maj. Duffy as Lieutenant Colonel, which is suggested by some, would not accord with the scheme of reform and reorganization, as he stands as the representative of one of the factions into which the regiment has been divided. Gen. Fitzgerald, in reply to an inquiry, said: "Every officer brought into the regiment since the election of Col. Smith has been an Irishman. I have not interfered in the management of the regiment. The election of Col. Smith was made substantially without my knowledge. I did not think, in fact, that he would stand for the Coloncy, I thought that after working to build it up as a battalion he would come to me and say that he had done all his work and was ready to relinquish command. So his selection as Colonel came in the nature of a surprise to me. These rumors that have gone out in the last few weeks have come from one source; they are the last effort of those who are trying to injure the regiment. But the 69th has got beyond the point now where it can be injured by any such stories. It has reached a condition of smooth running under Col. Smith that is gratifying to all those who are its real friends. Its future is bright." A committee, composed of Judges Donohue, Daly and Fitzgerald, Recorder Goff, ex-Commissioner Coleman, ex-Mayor Grace and Gen. O'Brien, representative Irishmen, have agreed to help the 69th in any way they can.

having two Fox corrugated furnaces. Immediately forward of the hoppers is the pump room. Here are located two independent centrifugal dredging pumps, each driven by compound direct connected engines of 125 horse power. Each pump has 15-inch suction and discharge and is specially designed to withstand the abrasion and wear of the sand for the greatest length of time and to give freedom of flow through the passages.

The suction pipes enter through the side of the boat just above the load water line. The drag at the lower end of the suction pipe is of cast iron and so arranged that if it should encounter any immovable obstruction it will raise up and pass over it automatically without unduly straining the suction pipe. During the trial the hoppers were filled with water only in four and a half minutes with both pumps running. This is equal to a capacity of 11,000 gallons per minute for each pump. The time occupied in opening the valves and discharging the load is seven and half minutes. The vessel steamed to her destination, arriving there August 31, and her trial tests have been satisfactorily completed and the vessel accepted by the Government.

The new army project is one matter where the regiment may need some influential friends. We believe that a great mistake is made in refusing to insist upon the recognition in the 69th of the principle that we have but one class of citizens in this country, and they Americans. We have had quite trouble enough with the attempt in military matters to cater to foreign prejudices of birth. It is better to disband the 69th than to continue it as an Irish regiment. It was the last representative of a vicious system which we should have hastened to rid ourselves of. There are no better soldiers than men of Irish birth, but they should be chosen because they are good soldiers and not because they are Irish, as were Gen. Wolseley and Gen. Roberts, the two leading soldiers of the British Army. When Ireland is annexed to the United States we may perhaps consent to have Irish regiments, but not before then.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Maj. Girard, M. D., accompanied by Mrs. Girard and daughter, arrived at Fort Douglas during the week. Owing to delay in the Pague court martial it was impossible to arrive here earlier. Maj. Heizman, M. D., has left Fort Douglas for Fort Adams, R. I., being his future station.

Pvt. Israel, Co. H, 16th Inf., died in Salt Lake City on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, of heart disease. His body was brought to the post hospital on Wednesday, Nov. 6, post-mortem examination having been held by the city coroner. On Thursday afternoon the enlisted men of the regiment escorted his remains to the post cemetery. Capts. Whittall and Morrison and Lieuts. Dunning and Erwin being present also.

Gen. and Mrs. Penrose gave a select reception during the evening of Tuesday last in honor of Miss Hughart, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who has been their guest for some time past. The drawing-rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a bountiful supply of flowers were utilized in producing a pleasing effect throughout the residence. At the head of the stairway was stationed the regimental band, which rendered several selections during the evening. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, where Lieut. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer did the honors.

Mrs. Hughart, of Grand Rapids, Mich., left Fort Douglas for the former place Monday, Nov. 4.

The 16th Inf. Football Association, Lieut. Dunning, manager, has challenged the famous "Reliance eleven" of Oakland, Cal., to participate in a game of football to decide the championship of Utah, on Nov. 16. The game will be played on the Exposition field in Salt Lake City. The terms agreed upon regarding the division of the proceeds of the game are 65 per cent to the victors and 35 per cent to the defeated team.

Col. Tatlock, 1st Inf., N. G. Utah, accompanied by Lieut. Lassiter, 16th U. S. Inf., paid a visit of inspection to Morgan City, Utah, on Nov. 5. There they held an inspection of the detached companies of militia of that city. After addressing the assembled citizens and militiamen in a special speech, he commented upon the military institution of America, proceeded to show the benefits derived physically from drilling, and made clear the moral development following observance. In order to ascertain the individual efficiency of the men they personally examined them orally.

Maj. and Mrs. Girard are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. De Shon at present.

The officers and ladies of Fort Douglas gave an enjoyable hop on Friday evening, Nov. 8. Several city friends were invited.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The New York "Times" devotes a page of its Sunday edition, Nov. 10, to an illustrated description of the Washington Navy Yard. There are likenesses of Capt. W. T. Sampson, Chief of Ordnance, and Comdr. T. F. Jewell, Ordnance Officer and superintendent of the gun factory, and illustrations of the officers' quarters and the gun foundry. Also biographies of Commo. John Adams Howell, commandant, and Comdr. Jewell. We are told that the Washington Navy Yard has been commanded, since it was established, by some of the most famous of American naval officers. Capt. Thomas Tingey, the first commandant, held his office from 1800 to 1829. His successor was Capt. Isaac Hull, the brave commander of the Constitution in the fight with the Guerriere. Next came Capt. John Gallagher, who was a Lieutenant on the United States frigate when she captured the Macedonian, and who distinguished himself as a Lieutenant on the President when she was "mobbed" by a British squadron and captured. Capt. Daniel T. Patterson, who became commandant in 1836, had served with great distinction at New Orleans and afterward was in command of a squadron that collected \$2,000,000 indemnity from the Neapolitans for injury to American vessels. Capt. Thomas Holdup Stevens, fifth commandant, had been wounded in a fight with the British batteries on the Niagara River, and had commanded a vessel under Commo. Perry in the Lake Erie campaign. Then came Capt. Beverly Kenyon, Capt. John H. Aulick, Capt. W. B. Shubrick, who had seen service in Mexico; Capt. Charles S. McCauley, Capt. Henry E. Ballard, who had been in some of the most celebrated fights of the Constitution; Capt. Charles W. Morgan, Capt. Hiram Paulding, Capt. French Forrest, Capt. E. A. F. Lavallette, Capt. John Rudd, Capt. Franklin Buchanan, Comdr. John A. Dahlgren, Commo. Andrew A. Harwood, Commo. John B. Montgomery, Commo. William Radford, Commo. Charles H. Poor, Rear Adm. John A. Dahlgren, Rear Adm. Melanchthon Smith, Rear Adm. L. M. Goldsborough, Commo. Thomas H. Patterson, Commo. John C. Febiger, Commo. Thomas Pattison, Commo. Alexander A. Semmes, Rear Adm. Walter W. Queen, Capt. Rush R. Wallace, Capt. Richard W. Meade, Commo. J. S. Skerrett, Commo. John A. Howell.

The seamen gunners' class, '95, under instruction at the Washington Navy Yard, gave a complimentary ball, to which were invited the officers of the yard and the friends of the class, in their spacious and pleasant quarters, on the evening of Oct. 28. The reading room and offices were fitted up for reception purposes, and the dormitory for dancing and music. The decoration of both rooms with flags, bunting, mottoes, etc., was very tastefully done. Among officers present were Rear Adm. Belknap, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lentz, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Dunlap, Lieut. and Mrs. Blocklinger, Ensign and Mrs. Decker, Chaplain and Mrs. Holway, Lieut. Barnett, U. S. M. C., and wife, Lieut. Cole, U. S. M. C., Gunner Cooper, Sailmaker Franklin and Sallmaker Talman. The friends of the gunnery class accepted the invitation in large numbers. Conspicuous among these were Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Albie, Mr. and Mrs. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Miss Anna Quinn, Miss Jessie Boswell, Miss Rowan, Miss Lizzie Heil, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Bessie Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fry, Miss Mamie Phillips, Miss Theresa Knott, Mrs. J. Springman, Mrs. Kate Royal, Miss May Davis, Miss Maude Farrell, Miss Maggie O'Brien, Miss Thompson, Mr. Diggins, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and Mr. and Mrs. Woods. Professor McNeely had charge of the music. The various features of the programme, beginning with a promenade concert and grand march, led by Mr. A. J. Lamont and Miss Maggie O'Brien, and consisting of a dozen and a half marches, polkas, waltzes, etc., were carried through with great spirit and keen enjoyment. A collation was served in the mess hall. Great credit is due for the entire success of this entertainment to A. J. Lamont, who was chosen president of the occasion, F. Beebeck, vice-president, J. C. McDermott, secretary and treasurer, H. W. Legg, sergeant-at-arms, and also to the Committees on Reception, Floor, and Decoration.

ACCIDENT TO THE TEXAS.

Whether it be due to the weakness of the dock or the weakness of the vessel, the injury to the Texas in the dry dock at Brooklyn is a serious matter. Her bottom for some distance amidships has yielded under her weight, several frames are buckled and the cement lining on the inner skin is cracked. The dock has been flooded to relieve the weight upon the bottom of the vessel and she now lies in eleven feet of water.

The Texas was put into dry dock Oct. 4 in order to clear her submerged strainers of seaweed and mud and to clean the barnacles from her bottom. It was found that her propeller blades were badly bent and it was necessary to order spare blades from Norfolk. By the time the water was pumped out of the dock it was discovered that the ship was steadily settling and that the keel was showing signs of the strain. The dock was partially flooded and an examination disclosed the fact that the ship was still settling and the dock was further filled. The first report of the accident to the Department came on Saturday last from Commo. Montgomery Sicard, commandant of the yard. Enclosed this communication from Capt. Henry Glass, commanding the Texas:

"I would respectfully report that on the regular weekly inspection of double bottoms in the ship, made this afternoon, frames Nos. 43 and 45 in compartment B-94 were found to be distorted, apparently from straining on the keel blocks. No outward evidence of this condition appears, and a general examination of the ship, made immediately after she was docked, failed to show any strain. Immediately on the above condition being reported to me I reported it, and notified the Naval Constructor on this station."

A second communication was received from Commo. Sicard on Monday enclosing a detailed report on the condition of every part of the keel, showing that the cement was cracked in about twenty sections, that four plates were buckled or bent inward from about half an inch to an inch and a half, and that the joints to the main drain and suction pipes were strained. Here is Commo. Sicard's report:

U. S. Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 10, 1895.

The distortion of frames 43 and 45 was first reported to me on the 8th inst. at 6 P. M. An immediate examination was made by the Naval Constructor, who recommended the admission of six feet of water in the morning, which was done. The within report was received by me at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, and was the result of an examination made in the morning. Further examination to-day shows no change. More water to eleven feet draft has been admitted to the dock to-day, and the Naval Constructor has been directed to make a detailed report. No delay will result to the work now going on upon the vessel.

The report of Naval Constr. Bowles on the injuries to the battleship Texas in the Brooklyn Dry Dock has been received at the Navy Department. In his report Constr. Bowles, from which we omit the details, says: "The ship was landed very closely to her position and with a slight list to port. One bilge block on the starboard side, 16 feet forward of amidships failed to haul, and after pumping down it was found to have dented her bottom. Seven other bilge blocks were found to be bearing hard and were drawn out after the bilge shores were driven. They had not produced any effect upon the bottom."

"The ship was painted Nov. 5, 6 and 7, the bilge blocks

and shores being removed one at a time to paint in wake of their heads. On Nov. 7 it was noticed that two of the keel blocks were showing signs on the port side of taking heavily, the edges of the cap-blocks having turned up slightly, and the bottom plate being perceptibly buckled. The edges of these blocks were cut back to prevent any further blocking."

"On Nov. 9, the dock being cleared ready for flooding, an examination was made of the condition of the bottom from the outside, which showed that the ship was bearing heavily on seven of the keel blocks, the worst ones being those from which the edges had been cut the day before, where the indentation did not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The dock was then filled to 6 feet above the sill. On Nov. 10, by direction of the commandant, the dock was filled to 11 feet.

"The ship was carefully docked and every usual precaution observed. Bending of the brackets and floor plates was due to the bending up of the ends of the cap-blocks. The structural strength of the ship is not affected. The effects produced would have been entirely avoided if the ship had been promptly undocked when painting was completed, and not delayed to change the screws. In order to avoid difficulty in future docking, I recommend that cap-blocks 2 feet long be used; that in addition to the shores used on this occasion an additional tier of shores be placed on the second and fourth longitudinal from the middle-line keel. The cement in the ship should be repaired, and two angle clips should be worked on each floor to stiffen the floors and brackets. Estimated cost: Labor, \$251; material, \$55; total, \$306; time, 12 days."

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Maj. Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is considering charges and counter charges which have been filed by two medical officers stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Maj. Robert H. White, who is the ranking medical officer at the post, and Capt. C. B. Ewing. From the reports which have been in circulation it seems that these two officers have not been able to get along harmoniously. Capt. Ewing, it is stated, made a written request some weeks ago for permission to be absent from the post several evenings each week, giving as his reason a desire to attend a course of lectures in St. Louis. The post commandant referred the application to Maj. White, who approved and returned it with this endorsement:

"Respectfully returned through post Surgeon to post Adjutant. I have the honor to request that in order that I may comply with the two endorsements, that the commanding officer direct that the post Surgeon indicate to me the time of his temporary leaves of absence. The first endorsement contains so many false statements that I shall not answer it now only to say that the post Surgeon, Maj. R. H. White, has for the third time during my term of service attempted to cast a stigma upon me personally and professionally. This comes of very poor grace from a man who professionally can lay no special claim to distinction as a physician, much less as a surgeon, and whose personal character is such that he has not hesitated to repeatedly falsify his public accounts."

When this paper reached the commanding officer it was referred to Maj. White, who preferred the charges, and which were by Col. Henry forwarded to Chicago with the following endorsement: "I have investigated the charges and believe they can be sustained." In his charges against Maj. White Capt. Ewing accuses him of making a false statement in saying that the officers and their families would not receive the treatment of Capt. Ewing, and to back up his claim he got written statements from nearly all the officers of the post saying how he had treated them, and that in each instance his treatment was all that could be expected. Also that the post Surgeon had falsified his public accounts by certifying that he owned a private horse, but that the horse in question was the property of August Von Clossman, the steward at the hospital. It is alleged that when Gen. Henry received this he merely, without taking any action, forwarded it to Gen. Merritt. It is expected that shortly an inspector will be sent on to investigate on a court martial ordered.

Capt. Ewing is a brother-in-law of Senator S. R. Cockrell.

Last Friday the post was visited by a portion of the Missouri congressional delegation. They were entertained at the commandant's quarters and at the club, being as well serenaded by the band. They examined everything, and were much impressed at the poor condition of the buildings. One, when leaving the old barracks in which two troops are quartered, remarked: "Boys, if you have any spirit, you would have a bonfire here to-night." Horses of two troops have as yet no stables. The delegation will use all their influence for appropriations, in the interest of the service as well as the city of St. Louis. Sunday a delegation of Loyal Legion men came down to pay their respects. Lieut. Boughton, honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, has been placed in charge of the lycée for non-commissioned officers, who are assembled the last week of every month and examined on the following subjects:

November—Management of the horse and training for drill purposes. December—Outposts, vidette and Cossack posts. January—Advances and rear guards and reconnaissance. February—Conduct of a cavalry march and camps. March—Troop drill, closed and extended order. April—Squadron drill, in both orders. The above are not to interfere with troop recitations. The non-commissioned officers of each troop obtaining the mark nearest proficiency is granted a four days' pass. The examinations do not interfere with troop recitations and privates are allowed to compete. Lieut. Boughton has been excused by the department commander from recitations in the post lycée.

ALL WAS NOT WELL.

On board navel vessels marines are stationed as sentries on various parts of the upper deck. During the night they are obliged every half hour, when the ship's bell is struck, to call out the name of their station, and then add the words, "All's well."

Some years ago the flagship Brooklyn was at anchor one stormy winter's night in Hampton Roads, Va. On the top-gallant forecastle of the frigate was stationed a German marine, whose familiarity with the English language was none too generous. For a long time he paced to and fro on the snow-covered platform, while the gale blew the big white flakes against his face, and the bitter cold numbed the hands that held the musket.

At last the sentry stood his rifle against the stay in order to beat his fingers and arms into warmth, and while engaged in that exercise the ship gave a lurch, the rifle slipped and pitched overboard. Frightened, and not knowing exactly how to report his loss, the poor fellow waited until the ship's bell sounded and it came his turn to report concerning his station. As the officer of the deck listened to catch the hail, a troubled voice floated out of the darkness forward:

"Port Cathead, and all ish not very goot!"—"Harper's Round Table."

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INFANTRY ARM.

1. Mount the regimental Sergeant Major on a bicycle—he has no place in the ranks, and his positions as given in par. 369 Infantry Drill Regulations, with its interpretations, gives him ample room to maneuver his wheel, as he is generally alone—the Quartermaster Sergeant being with the transportation or excused to supervise some working—then he will be of considerable use to the Colonel, on extended order drills, etc., as contemplated in the interpretation of par. 621. He should also

be armed with a pistol, the present sword being no protection to him.

2. Par. 369 also speaks of mounted trumpeters and orderlies; why not mount them also on bicycles, as horses in an infantry post are out of the question. These wheels could be used to great advantage in ordinary garrison duties by the orderlies at the Adjutant's office to deliver circulars, orders, etc., in all headquarter posts.

"A SOLDIER."

LINCOLN THE TRUEST AMERICAN TYPE.

The extraordinary personality of Abraham Lincoln is undoubtedly the best apotheosis yet presented of undiluted Americanism. In him the native stock was free from the foreign influences, and suggestions which affected, more or less, the people of the East. His origin was of the humblest sort, and yet he presented most saliently in his character the naturalness, nobility, and aspiring energy of the nation. He made the most of himself by virtue of unusual abilities, yet the key-note of their influence and force was noble simplicity and far-sighted independence. In him the quintessence of the Americanism of thirty years ago was summed up and expressed.—From "The Conduct of Life," by Robert Grant, in the November "Scribner's."

VALUE OF A BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

(From the London "Truth.")

The irrepressible anxiety displayed by foreign governments, especially by the impudent republics of Central and South America, to have a British ultimatum presented to them is easily explained. The present value of a British ultimatum in the autograph market is £500. It is rumored that the ultimatum dispatched to Venezuela, which appears to be lost, has been seized by order of the courts at the instance of an English creditor of that republic. The report has created great consternation at Caracas.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

It is stated that Servia is considering an offer of 100,000 Mauser rifles, which were originally ordered by the Brazilian Government.

Sir John Whitworth & Co. have invented an apparatus, termed an electro-motor, to be used in conjunction with ammunition hoists for facilitating the supply of ammunition to 10-inch 29-ton barbette guns.

The experiments carried out with cordite stored for some time in India have proved so satisfactory that orders have been issued for all black powder ammunition to be used up as quickly as possible. It will, therefore, be reissued to regiments forthwith.

At Ochta there were, in September, interesting trials of a 10-inch Harveyized steel plate furnished by the Chatillon and Community works. The attack of a 6-inch forged steel was resisted, but a 9-inch shell, with high velocity, cracked the plate, which, however, was not penetrated, and was supported by its backing.

According to the "Journal des Débats," the sum of \$3,000 asked for by Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, on account of infantry rifles, is intended for the manufacture of a small apparatus to be applied to the Lebel rifle. This improvement is said to give greater penetrative force to the bullet and more precision.

An expert committee has just been appointed by the French Ministry of War to test a new rifle barrel, which is stated to be not only cheaper and stronger than the barrel usually in use, but also capable of developing greater velocity in the bullet. By the machinery, which is practically part and parcel of the invention, the rifle barrel may be drilled out of a block of specially prepared steel, so to speak, "at one go."

From an article in the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution" it appears that on the whole the equipment, ammunition, etc., of the mountain batteries appear to have given great satisfaction in the Chitral campaign. Maj. Cunningham remarks that "the time and percussion fuse No. 55 Mark III. acted admirably. Shrapnel shell Mark III. often failed to break up, the bullets remaining intact in a mass in the resin in the body of the shell. I found two like this at Malakand, the fuses of which had evidently acted quite properly. Ring shell good. Mekometer very useful." Capt. Parker says: "The star shell fuses seem to require an improved uncapping arrangement, as, in the dark, the priming frequently strips off with the cap unperceived. I attribute two blind star shell out of seven fired on the night of April 13 to this cause, proof of which was afforded by the eighth shell loaded but not fired and subsequently unloaded."

Capt. William Sampson, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, has completed the specifications for the manufacture of armor plate for the two proposed battleships. The specifications state that bids are invited for supplying "about 7,000 tons of nickel steel armor, which, in whole or in part, at the discretion of the Department, will be required to be face hardened." The proposals will be received at the Department and opened the latter part of November. In a number of instances the specifications soon to be issued differ from those heretofore sent out by the Department for armor plate. This is especially true of the treatment the plates are to receive. No mention of the Harvey process is made, but the specifications provide that those plates designated to be face hardened are to be super-carbonized previous to finish forging, after which they are to be reduced to their final thickness by forging or rolling at as low a heat as practicable. Finally, after machining and shaping the plate in such a manner as to secure the closest approximation to the desired shape it is to be hardened. The ballistic requirements of plates representing groups of armor, as have been foreseen in the "Journal," will be unusually severe. Plates up to and including those tested by the 6-inch gun will be tested without bolting and backing, but rigidly supported. Plates tested by guns above 6 inches in caliber will be bolted to a backing of not more than 12 inches of oak and two $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ship plates. For plates tapering in thickness one of the proposed points of impact may be on the thinner part. When the width of a plate of even thickness is less than seven calibers of the attacking gun, cracks which extend across the narrow width of the plate shall be wavy. The guns to be used for acceptance tests are to be of these calibers: For plates of less than 4 inches in thickness, 4-inch guns; less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick, 5-inch gun; less than 8 inches thick, 6-inch gun; less than $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, 8-inch gun; less than $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, 10-inch gun; less than 16 inches thick, 12-inch gun; less than 18 inches, 13-inch gun. The shells to be employed are those now in service and the velocities are practically the same as those now employed. Of course, for the ballistic trial of 15-inch plates a gun of 12-inch caliber is to be used. There will be 17-inch plates on the turrets of the proposed battleships and these will be fired at with the 13-inch gun. Penalties for delays in deliveries are imposed, and provision is made for such delays in case shipbuilders should be behindhand in fur-

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FORT RILEY, KAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Macdonald, of Chicago, are the guests of their son, Lieut. Macdonald. Capt. and Mrs. Scott, who have been visiting relatives at Manhattan, are again visiting Lieut. Scott. Maj. Francis Moore, Acting Asst. Inspr. Gen., has been here for the past week, on his annual inspection tour. While here he was the guest of Col. Carpenter.

Col. Mercur, of West Point, spent a few days at the post this week and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Miller. He was traveling under official orders, and many friends were delighted to see him.

Mrs. Knox left for Washington on Tuesday; Capt. Raymond, of the Medical Department, and family also left for Washington on that day, Capt. Raymond having a four months' leave. Miss Howell, niece of Lieut. Hoyle, left for Atlanta on Tuesday. Dr. Quinton, recently stationed at Fort Logan, returned here for duty on Wednesday.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Lieut. Allen, 2d Cav., arrived Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Cole, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Cole. Mrs. and Miss Webster returned to Washington on Sunday. Mrs. Walnwright left for New York on that day. Lieut. Adams and bride, nee Miss Annie Laurie Clements, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., arrived on Saturday. Lieuts. Goode, 1st Cav., and Meyer, 2d Cav., have been on short leaves.

An informal hop was held on Monday night followed by a supper at Chaplain Barry's, given by Miss Barry to the young people of the garrison.

The Book Club, which adjourned during the summer months, held its first regular meeting of the season on Wednesday at Miss Carpenter's. The course of reading for the winter will comprise works on American history; at present the "Essays in Miniature" of Agnes Repplier are being read. Those present were Mrs. Viele, Mrs. Turrill, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Furling, Mrs. Andrews, of Cleveland, and Misses Minor and Woolsey.

Maj. Randolph was host at a stag dinner on Thursday, given in honor of Maj. Moore, of Denver, and Mr. Olyphant, of New York. Those present were Maj. Moore, Mr. Olyphant, Col. Carpenter, Maj. Turrill, Maj. Viele, and Capt. Miller and Walnwright.

A dinner was given by Mrs. Turrill on Thursday, the guests being in the main the "deserted wives" of the men at Maj. Randolph's stag function. The guests were Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Viele, Mrs. Walnwright, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. McClelland, Misses Pomp and Miss Minor.

A small newspaper, the "Gulden," made its appearance here last Sunday, devoted to Army news in general and Fort Riley official news in particular.

Col. and Miss Carpenter entertained at dinner on Friday, in honor of their guest, Maj. Moore. The guests were Maj. Moore, Maj. Viele, Mrs. Viele, Miss Minor, Capt. Helm, Mrs. Hein and Dr. Polndexter.

The first of a series of interesting entertainments was given in the mess hall Friday evening. It consisted of stereoscopic views managed by Lieut. Fuller, while the lecture was read by Chaplain Barry. There were views in the Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, and in all the chief cities of the United States, ending with Atheneum picture of George Washington, which called forth great cheering and applause. Alaska views were also given.

FOR MONROE, VA.

Maj. J. P. Sanger, Inspr. Gen., who arrived at the post Nov. 4, completed his inspection and returned to Washington on the train leaving here at 4 P. M. Nov. 9.

1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., arrived at the post from Fort Trumbull, Conn., for examination for promotion to Captain by the board in session at this post.

1st Lieut. J. P. Wissner, 1st Art., arrived at the post Nov. 7, 1895, and will relieve Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art., as editor of the "Journal of the U. S. Artillery." The work of editing this journal will require the undivided attention of one officer, and in the selection of Lieut. Wissner no mistake was made.

On Saturday, Nov. 9, a most interesting game of football was played between elevens from the two squad rooms of Bat. F, 1st Art. One team was trained and handled by Corp. Byerode and the other by Musician White, both good players themselves. While some of the men were very green at the game, it being their first attempt at anything in the football line, the game was snappy and energetically played throughout. When the first twenty-five-minute half was ended without either team scoring, it was considered that the men were playing in earnest. The second half was completed without either team carrying the ball over the touchline. Lieut. Kenly, 4th Art., umpired the game and Lieut. Flager, C. E., acted as referee. The game of football is well patronized at Fort Monroe, and we have a first team here that would make a good showing with any amateur team in the country. Fort Monroe probably takes first place among the military posts in the Army for sports of all kinds, but baseball and football are the favorite games, and the command is pretty familiar with both.

1st Sergt. August Horn, Bat. F, 1st Art., Sergt. James A. Richardson, Bat. M, 3d Art., and Sergt. Joseph D. Hayes, Bat. K, 4th Art., are now before a board at the post being examined for the position of Ordnance Sergeant. Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., Capt. J. L. Tiernan, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art., constitute the board, and it goes without saying that if these non-commissioned officers pass their examination they will stand high on the list for promotion. It is remembered that in 1892 the four candidates who were examined at Fort Monroe stood at the top of the list of some thirty successful candidates for this position.

Gen. James Oakes, U. S. A., retired, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived from Washington Nov. 2, and will spend some time at the Hygeia Hotel here.

Lieut. H. G. Cole, 23d Inf., is at the post, the guest of Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, 3d Art.

Mrs. Campbell, the widow of the late Maj. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art., is at the post, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Capt. J. M. K. Davis, having arrived with her brother, Maj. Sanger, Nov. 4. Miss Moseley, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Moseley, entertained her friends of the garrison at a tea on the afternoon of Nov. 5. Miss Ruckman, of Champaign, Ill., is visiting her brother, Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis left the post Nov. 9 on a seven days' leave.

Dr. W. H. Corbusier, Med. Dept., arrived at the post Nov. 12, having been assigned to duty here.

MEX.

WEST POINT.

Over forty ladies were present at the introductory lecture of the course on "First Aid to the Sick and Wounded," given by Dr. Mason last Wednesday afternoon.

The first meeting of the season of the Ladies' Reading Club was held on Thursday afternoon.

A telegram received on Wednesday announced that the game scheduled for Saturday would not take place. In its stead a game between the scrub team of Princeton and the scrub cadet team was arranged. The result was a victory for the Princeton team, with a score of 6 to 0. The teams lined up as follows on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9:

West Point (scrubs)—Burtt, W. B., left end; Conley, left tackle; Humphrey, C. B., left guard; Stuart, E. B., center; Scott, right guard; Frissell, right tackle; Savage, right end; Bricker, quarter back; Hood, left half back; Brown, L., right half back; Romney, full back.

Princeton (second eleven)—Brokaw, left end; Jordan, left tackle; Tukey, left guard; Schmalhorst, center; Rafty, right guard; Gier, right tackle; Knight, right end; Turner, quarter back; Fulton, left half back; Kelley, right half back; Cobb, full back.

Total score—West Point, 0; Princeton, 6. Touchdowns—

Goals—1.

At the cadet hop in the evening Mrs. Hazzard assisted Cadet Hagood in receiving the guests.

Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, of New York, and Mrs. Satterlee, Rev. Churchill Satterlee and Miss Constance Satterlee, have been spending a few days at the post as guests of the hotel.

Miss Michie and Miss Sumner were among the young la-

dies who assisted Mrs. and Miss Mercur in receiving the guests at their tea on Tuesday afternoon.

There will be a football game between the West Point eleven and the Union College team on Saturday of the present week and on the following Saturday a game with Brown is expected to take place.

Mrs. Larned has issued invitations for a dance on Saturday evening of the present week, at which the guests will be the young ladies of the post and the members of the cadet football team.

Lieut. William R. Smith, 1st Art., who has been assigned to duty in the Department of Chemistry, in the position made vacant by the death of Lieut. D'Armit, reported on Monday afternoon, Nov. 11.

Leonard W. Mills, Wamego (1st Dist.), Kan.; Harold Frazier (Alt.), Atchison (1st Dist.), Kan.; William D. Granberry (Alt.), Cabot (6th Dist.), Ark.; Daniel Bond, Jr. (Alt.), Brownsville (9th Dist.), Tex.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Capt. George Rublen, Q. M. Department, accompanied by Mrs. Rublen and their son George, arrived in El Paso this last week from Detroit and have rooms at the Pierson Hotel. Capt. Rublen has resumed work at the post.

Col. Anson Mills and his private secretary, Mr. Happer, arrived in El Paso last week from the East. Col. Mills has been appointed to establish the disputed boundary line between Texas and Mexico from this point to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The river was in 1849 the accepted boundary line between the two companies, but owing to its gradual change of channel parts of Texas have gone into Mexico and vice versa. Good American citizens have found themselves, owing to the river, on Mexican soil; hence the necessity of establishing a boundary line that will not move with the tide. The boundary line from here to the western coast has lately been completed, under the charge of Col. John Barlow, C. E., who is now in Washington completing his report.

Col. Charles Terrill, Paymaster, visited the post last week. It seems that the idea of having the troops paid through their company commanders did not work happily, consequently the Paymasters are still making their monthly visits.

Sergt. Gallagher, of Co. H, who was not expected to live last week, is slowly recovering, much to the relief of his many friends in the regiment, of which he has been a member for many years.

The enlisted men gave a ball on Nov. 6 in the mess hall.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment includes the reports of the Naval Observatory, the superintendent of the nautical almanac, the inspector of electric lighting and the superintendent of compasses. The low price of coal (was 20 per cent. less than last year) and economy of expenditures result in a surplus of \$25,000 to be carried into the Treasury. Satisfactory iron for chain cables has at last been attained. The bureau is arranging to supply mess outfitts to naval crews. The equipment of ships is being improved by discarding insufficient and antiquated articles. The library system has been reorganized to accord with the best practice. Arrangements are being made for the scientific inspection of instruments, which will place us on an equality with the best foreign practice.

The inspector of electric lighting suggests, as the result of experiments, that siren whistles should be used to signal the order to close water-tight doors, and that a tangential water wheel be substituted for the steam engine as a motor for driving ships' dynamos.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Comdr. Edwin White has relieved Comdr. W. H. Brownson as commandant of cadets. Comdr. Brownson has been granted three months' leave.

Miss Annie Cooke, Marine Barracks, is visiting friends in Lansdowne, Pa.

Miss Florence Wise, who has been visiting Miss Georgie Porter, on Porter Row, has returned to her home in Alexandria.

Miss Orth is visiting the family of Lieut. Comdr. Sebree on the Santeet.

Miss Ferriss, of Syracuse, is visiting Mrs. Eldridge, Goldborough Row.

Cadet D. H. Wells, of the fourth class, has been granted sick leave until March 1.

The football game last Saturday between the cadets and the Orange Athletic Club was by far the prettiest and best game that has been played on the Academy grounds this season. The cadets played in splendid form considering the difficulties under which they labored. Three of the cadet team had not been allowed by the authorities to practice during the week, and these three consequently were out of training for the week. One of these, a fourth classman, had only been in training for two weeks when he had to lay off. In spite of this the cadets kept their celebrated opponents down to 10 points, scoring 6 themselves. The Orange team was so much the heavier that the cadet team looked like a "pup" school team in comparison. In the first half Castlemann scored a touchdown after a beautiful run of forty yards. Kimball kicked a goal. The first half closed 6 to 0, in favor of the cadets, with the ball about the center of the field. In the second half the superior weight of the Orange team told, and they succeeded in making two touchdowns by sheer pushing and mass plays, continually rushing Buell, their right guard, through the left guard and tackle of the cadets. The game was called some time before the time was up, with the ball on Orange's twenty-yard line, with every promise for another touchdown for the cadets. Score: Orange, 10; Naval Cadets, 6. The teams lined up as follows:

Orange Athletic Club—Callamore, left end; Oppenheimer, left tackle; Kemble, left guard; Mohor, center; Buell, right guard; Hutchinson, right tackle; Coyne, right end; Kimball, right end; Williams, left half back; Powell, right half back; Gordon, full back.

Naval Cadets—McCauley, left end; Castlemann, left tackle; Halligan, left guard; Marshall, center; Fischer, right guard; Kimball, right tackle; Craven (Lincoln), right end; Mustin, quarterback; Williams, left half back; Powell, right half back; Henry, full back.

Attendance—3,000. Touchdowns—Castlemann, Dyer, Buell. Goals from touchdowns—Kimball, Mohor. Injured—Craven (Lincoln). Linesmen—Chew, Oglehart, St. John's College. Umpire—Jesse Riggs, Princeton. Referee—Kyle, Arange Athletic Club.

The game next Saturday is to be with Lehigh University, and a very exciting game is expected.

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Surgeon General of the Navy reports favorably upon the use of strichnia in pneumonia. The conditions of the Navy hospitals and the health of Navy yards and stations are reported as generally good, though sanitary conditions at some of them are not of the best. The health of the crews of naval vessels has been good on the whole. Better sick quarters are needed. Considering that a battleship in action will, if not sunk, have thirty killed and 120 wounded within a few minutes, more room is needed for medical officers. Ambulance ships should be provided, and in time of peace they can be used as training ships for the Naval Hospital Corps, which is needed. Under the protection of the Geneva Cross, and with a full compliment of boats, they could aid in rescuing the crew of a sunken vessel. The need of greater attention to sanitation and ventilation is shown by the report of fifty-five cases of heat exhaustion during the year in the engineer force of the Navy, the Bennington having eleven. Bancroft six, Columbia six, Amphitrite five and Raleigh five. The average temperature of the engine rooms of modern ships, under ordinary cruising conditions, may range from 106° F. with hatches large and open like the Charleston, to 152°, in badly arranged and closed ships like the Amphitrite. In the fire rooms the average temperature under the above conditions may range from 124° in ships with only one set of fires in each fire room like the Charleston, to 189° when the fire room is between two sets of fires like the Cincinnati and Amphitrite. In the case of the Cincinnati, when only one set of fires is used in each fire room the average temperature is reduced from 189° to 150°. The result of these high temperatures, together

with overwork and other trying conditions, is plainly shown by the number of disabilities in the engineer corps attributed to this cause.

At a special meeting of General McDowell Garrison No. 23, R. A. and N. U., Fort Spokane, Wash., held Oct. 30, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme Commander to call to him our worthy comrade, F. W. Price; and

Whereas, By the death of Comrade F. W. Price, General McDowell Garrison No. 23, R. A. and N. U., loses a most estimable member; therefore be it

Resolved, That General McDowell Garrison unite in tendering our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this garrison, and copies sent to the "R. A. N. Journal," Kansas City "Times" and "Army and Navy Journal" for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

JOHN H. REILLY,
FRANK R. HOULE,
JOHN J. LEE,
Committee.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. G.—The case you cite comes under the 24th Article of War, and the non-commissioned staff officer would have been amply justified in taking all practicable means to quell the disturbance.

GUARD.—It has been officially announced (A. G. O., August 5, 1895) that "there is no appropriation for the current fiscal year from which clothing and donations can be furnished general prisoners on release from confinement."

RIO GRANDE asks: Who is the oldest officer, by virtue of commission, now on the active list of the Army? Answer.—There are three of equal service, all graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1853, Brig. Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, Col. Vincent, A. A. G., and Lieut. Col. Wilson, A. C. G. S.

SOLDIER.—Desertion during the period of enlistment causes a forfeiture of retained pay. The fact that the absence was short and the sentence so mild in nowise affects the case.

C. O. B.—As you live in Buffalo why not call upon Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., recruiting officer, at 94 Niagara street, in that city, and state your wishes as to enlisting, choice of arm of service, locality, etc. He will give you full information, and if found suitable doubtless further your wishes. So far as practicable after seeing him if there is anything further you wish to know write us again.

SERGEANT MAJOR asks whether the name of Sergt. Maj. Jeremiah Jones, 9th Cav., was submitted to the A. G. O. in the list of the thirty-six applicants to be examined for Ordinance Sergeant, as mentioned in your last issue. Answer.—Yes; he was selected, and the order has been issued for his examination.

P. A. S.—There are no vacancies in the Army at the present time and none prospective. Chances for a civil appointment are therefore nil.

MARE ISLAND.—Coast Survey service counts for twenty-year pension.

E. H.—There is now one vacancy in the Signal Corps. Make an ordinary application to the Chief of the Signal Corps. Telegraphy is one of the principal studies which a candidate for this corps is required to be proficient in, and he must have a good general knowledge of the elementary branches.

MOORE.—The act of Congress approved July 27, 1892, prescribes that fraudulent enlistment and the receipt of any pay or allowance thereunder is hereby declared a military offense, and made punishable by court martial under the 62d Article of War. Published in G. O. 57, A. G. O., Aug. 13, 1892.

AMERICAN says: "There is much discussion regarding the number of soldiers, native and foreign born, who served in the War of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865, and the relative proportions of each nationality, with the percentage of desertions from each. Vol. No. 973,578 of San Francisco Free Library, entitled 'The German Soldier,' gives the following statement of such enlistments and desertions:

Nationality	Enlistments	Desertions
Native Americans	1,523,267	5 per cent.
German	187,858	16 per cent.
Irish	144,221	72 per cent.
British-American	53,632	None given.
English	45,508	7 per cent.
Other foreigners	74,855	None given.

This seems to me incredible. Will you kindly furnish the necessary information and oblige?" Answer.—There are no absolutely reliable statistics on this subject, as complete records were not kept during the early years of the war. According to the statistics given by Provost Marshal Gen. Fry, in his final report, the total desertions were 190,045. The other casualties are estimated as follows: Killed in battle, 44,238; died of wounds and injuries, 49,206; died of disease, 186,216; other deaths, 24,710; missing and captured, 184,791; discharged for disability, 224,306; honorably discharged before expiration of service during war, 174,577; dishonorably discharged, dismissed and cashiered, 5,390; resigned, 22,281; total casualties, 1,114,759. The total enlistments, allowing for re-enlistments, was about double this, so the casualties were some 50 per cent. of the whole force.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The commandant of the Artillery School states in his report that for the first time in many years all the members of the class were able, without distinction, to take the entire course. He states that all possess excellent abilities and thus far their attainments, as shown by their work in the several departments, are about the same, the difference between the head and foot being very small. Under these circumstances the regulation of the school which requires the mark staff to note in each department, as distinguished, such as have shown marked proficiency, should, in his opinion, accomplish substantially the object or intent of the regulation, and the further provision that their names be arranged in the order of merit, would seem unnecessary. Such grading, he states, is distasteful to the student officers themselves and many objections are urged against it. Unabated interest is maintained in the enlisted men's branch of the school, and continues to be an important factor in its scheme of instruction. Through its means non-commissioned officers are given an education and training which enable them to understand thoroughly and perform efficiently the manifold duties devolving upon them. At the close of the last term thirteen completed a two years' course, and were given diplomas; eighteen completed a one year's course and others were in various stages of progress.

TO DOUBLE THEIR TYPEWRITER PLANT.

Decision of the Remington Typewriter Co. practically to double the capacity of their already extensive works in Ilion, N. Y., is very significant of a general improvement in the business outlook, for the typewriter is now so intimately connected with every form of national activity that the prosperity of its manufacturing industry serves as a convenient barometer of general trade conditions.

The Remington people will erect an additional building, 150 by 54 feet, six stories high. This is to be completed at once, and will be equipped as speedily as possible, for the demand is so large as to tax the present capacity of the plant to its utmost, and leaves no margin for the future increase of the business which is in sight.

—From New York "Tribune," Oct. 25, 1895.

WANTED—A SERVICE CORPS.

The recent orders regarding drills, etc., revives, and tends to advocate stronger than ever, the necessity of a Service Corps.

Officers and men are fully aware of the benefits the Army would derive from it, and the abolition of the present system of extra and special duty men. There is a Hospital Corps, and why should not there be a Service Corps? Here are some valid reasons for such a step:

1. It would add materially to the strength of the Army, there being now a heavy drain on every organization created by the details of extra and special duty men.

2. It would ease the duties of the duty men and do away with the present hard feeling among the latter, which often gives vent to such exclamations as, "Who is doing your duty?" "Dogrobbers" and other pet names too numerous to mention.

3. Almost needless, it is to say, that a man cannot serve two bosses, and that is just what an extra duty man has to do, or try to do. He is, so to say, between two fires. The company commander wants him to drill and attend parade and the Quartermaster wants him to work and earn his extra pay. Then, again, for instance, a good clerk. His services are invaluable to the Department he is serving in, yet the Captain for some reason has him relieved. A new man has to be broken in who, perhaps, sooner or later will have to share the fate of his predecessor. That new man may suit very well, after a hard time for himself and his superiors, but how if he does not? The last question I leave to everybody to answer for himself.

There are lots of men that prefer straight duty to any other. Well and good. Enlist men for to "soldier" only that mind, do not exchange the musket for a pickaxe, pitchfork, scythe or other murderous weapon, and enlist others for to "work only," and I guarantee the U. S. soldier will be as contented a being as he never was before. It is a sad fact that in most cases money is mightier than glory, and so it happens that at the present rate of pay men prefer \$10 extra per month to the paltry \$2 increase of pay of a Corporal.

The Corps would get a steady afflux of good and trustworthy old soldiers, not subtle enough any more to fulfill certain present requirements (callisthenics) of the service, yet may be admirably qualified to fill a place in the Service Corps. It would also absorb to a great extent the "obnoxious married man." In short, it would be a good thing for this Army, where (unlike other Armies) little or no exception is made with a veteran soldier, and where one never ceases to be recruit. The Corps should embrace all the extra and special duty men in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Ordnance Departments, post bakery, post or company cooks and officers' servants.

"MILITAIRE."

The German Emperor has directed the appointment of a Naval Commissioner for the Baltic Canal, so that the military and naval interests involved may be represented in the control of the canal and of the traffic.

During the German maneuvers four battleships passed through the Kiel Canal by daylight without difficulty. The Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm (flag) entered the canal at Holtenau on Sept. 20, followed, at intervals of something more than 1,000 yards, by the Brandenburg, Weissenberg, Wörth and Jügnd, and, steaming at five knots, emerged from the Brunsbüttel lock after a passage of eleven hours.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew recently said in the course of a speech: "The whole of the tonnage on the oceans of the world last year was about 140,000,000 tons, while the tonnage of the railways of the world, carried 100 miles, was about 1,400,000,000 tons. There are 400,000 miles of railroad in the world, of which 180,000 are in the United States. Of the 1,400,000,000 tons carried 100 miles last year on the railways of the world, 800,000,000 tons were carried on the railways of the United States. You take the 600,000,000 tons carried 100 miles on the railways of the world outside of the United States, and then you add to it 140,000,000 carried on the ocean in the commerce of the world upon the seas, and we still have in the 800,000,000 tons carried on the railways of the United States 6,000,000 tons more than on all railways of the world outside of the United States, and in all the ocean commerce of the world put together. This internal commerce of the United States makes it the most wonderful market on the globe."

The French are disturbed by the courtesy shown to their Naval Attaché at St. Petersburg, Lieut. Hautefeuille, who was refused permission to inspect the Imperial Yacht Polar Star. This rebuff, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," "of an officer whose predecessors met with the utmost courtesy when it was a question of fêtes, galas, and ceremonies, leads the 'Marine Francaise' to question whether France is being duped. She has given her best to Russia. The new small-caliber rifle for the Russian infantry has been manufactured in France. She has revealed to Russia the secret of her smokeless powder, and has sent her engineers to set up factories in Russian territory, where the powder is made. A year ago we did not fight the Japanese, solely that we might support Russia. The vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron had been selected for the operations when Japan gave way. We are ready to begin again to-morrow." Our contemporary, however, will not believe that Russia is false to her ally, and attributes these unpleasant incidents to the grossière maladresse of individuals who are likely to hear of it."

Mr. Park Benjamin sends us a letter from G. E. Atkins, referring to Mr. Benjamin's correspondence with Adm'l. Fairfax, recently published here. Mr. Atkins calls attention to the fact that a petition, accompanied by a brief of argument, and also a supplemental brief of argument, was presented to the congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States at their last meeting. This petition was signed by the following officers, at that time on the active list of the U. S. N.: Comdr. Folger, Thomas, Newell, Schouler, Converse, Davis, Ide and Craig, Lieut. Comdr. Heald, Hutchins, Clover, Goodwin, Cowden, Reisinger, Lyon, Courtis, Wise, Merrill, Miller, Pendleton, Carmody and Gilpatrick; Lieuts. Taussig, Cowles, Adams, Buckingham, Logan, Jasper, Stone, Very, Paine, Ingersoll, Allibone and Hawley. All of the officers before named being of the grade of midshipman prior to April, 1865. Mr. Atkins says: "The earlier history of the Navy, and up to and previous to the act of July, 1862, regarding midshipmen as warrant officers of the first grade, being eligible to promotion to higher grade of officers in U. S. Navy, up to and including the highest grade, that of Admiral, in this particular, midshipmen are entirely out of the list of ordinary warrant or petty

officers, such as before named, or hospital stewards, all of whom in the regular service cannot pass or be promoted beyond the grade of ordinary warrant officers, who are not eligible under the laws to promotion beyond that of a warrant officer." This argument goes further than that of Mr. Benjamin, who does not hold that midshipmen who were on duty on practice ships during the rebellion were officers, but that they were actively engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and that those of them who subsequently became commissioned officers are eligible to the Loyal Legion.

According to a report in the New York "World" the military instructors at colleges do not all find their places sinecures. One has created a social difficulty by refusing to meet on terms of equality the gentleman who one evening presided over the leading social organization and the next day seated on the Captain's buttons. Another is quartered with the cadets in broken-windowed barracks lacking ordinary articles of furniture and common conveniences, and required to live on cornbread and fat bacon seven days in the week. A third complains of being insulted by the cadets and not sustained by the regents in his attempt to stop hazing.

The Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department, T. Stobe Forrests, reports that the number of claims pending in the pay and bounty divisions has been reduced from 45,511 on Jan. 30, 1892, to 25,173 on June 30, 1895. Of the 411 accounts in the Paymaster's and claims division during the year all were settled but nine, there being 52 on hand June 30, 1894. On June 30, 1895, the accounts of Army Paymasters were rendered to this office to include May, 1895. Said accounts were settled to June 30, and the balances certified to the Secretary of the Treasury. All of the April accounts and two-thirds of those for May were examined. The amount disbursed in accounts examined was \$18,591,888.73. Six thousand five hundred and thirty-one deposits were made by enlisted men, amounting to \$323,617.55, and 6,475 deposits withdrawn, amounting to \$334,014.32, upon which the depositors received interest amounting to \$29,928.75. Of these 35 suspended requisitions there were 27 on account of delinquencies on the part of disbursing officers, 7 on the part of the administrative department, and 1 on the part of both the disbursing officer and the administrative department. The former 27 delinquencies were waived by the Secretary of the Treasury and the remaining 8 were waived by the President.

THE STATE TROOPS.

14th N. Y.—COL. HARRY W. MICHELL.

The 1st Battn., Cos. A, G, H, I and K, drilled in the school of battalion on Thursday evening, Nov. 7, 1895, under command of Maj. Bennett H. Tobey. The battalion was equalized in five commands of sixteen files and promptly and excellently formed by Battn. Adj't. Riepenstahl. The distances between companies in the formation was correctly observed. This is the first battalion drill held by the 14th since taking possession of their new armory, and, taking all things into consideration, it was a very fair drill. While it was not up to the usual standard of the 14th, it was to be expected that mistakes would occur, but it was certainly not the fault of the battalion commander, who labored faithfully to instruct the command in the various movements—in fact, it seemed necessary to devote entirely too much time to explaining simple battalion movements that every officer should understand. But it seems that a great many officers, not only in this regiment, but in every other one as well, after they receive their commissions, relegate the "Little Blue Book" to a secluded position on the shelf, not to be disturbed again until another visit to the brigade examining board is contemplated. This condition of affairs should not exist. Every officer who desires to be considered a competent instructor should make it his business to thoroughly understand every movement in the book. Then the time that is often wasted by battalion commanders in holding an officers' school of instruction on the drill floor and in front of the battalion could be more profitably employed, and officers would find that nothing commands the respect of their subordinates so much as confidence in their ability. Mistakes and errors are not entirely confined to junior officers, for it was noticed that each time the companies were dressed in column one of the two senior captains placed himself alongside of the guide and faced to the front, instead of stepping back two paces from the flank and facing along the line before giving the command to dress. It is attention to the minute details that make the efficient officers. The men were very steady and attentive, and presentable their usual neat and soldierly appearance. Change front on first company was very well executed, the distances were well kept and the half-turns well made, although the third company approached too near the line before making the final half-turn to the right. The march in line was very good, a little distance was lost between some of the companies, but was quickly rectified. Considerable distance was lost between companies while marching in column of fours, and when the line was formed it was necessary for the captains to rectify the alignment.

Change direction by the right flank was very creditably executed; also right of companies rear into column. In executing left front into line from column of companies, the captain of the third company conducted the head of his column too far to the left before changing direction, and the consequence was that after the line was formed there was room enough between the second and third companies for another company to come in, and when the movement was repeated did precisely the same thing over again. In order to properly execute this simple movement the captains of the rear companies should conduct their march so that the leading fours are in the rear of the four furthest from the point of rest of the preceding company, and then change direction to the left or right as the case may be, and halt and allow their company to march past them and give the command fours right (or left), march as the rear four approaches, and then they will have their proper interval.

Close column on first company was indeed very good, and also the subsequent deployment into line. The close column distance was not as correct as usual, but with that exception no fault can be found. During the course of the drill the company commanders were excused and the lieutenants placed in command of their respective companies, and whether they profited by the mistakes of their superiors or not, it must certainly be said that there were less errors and mistakes than before.

RHODE ISLAND.

Gov. Lippitt and his personal staff, together with a number of the State Legislature, have departed for the Atlanta Exhibition, expecting to be gone ten days or more. Col. Reginald Norman, of the staff, who has been ill for the past six weeks, is now on the road to recovery. Unfortunately the Newport Naval Reserves are in an unhappy state. The trouble, as has already been explained, is due to the fact that the men are not satisfied with their officers and have tried to secure their resignations, but without avail. The company was to have had their election of officers a short time ago, but through a protest filed by Lieut. Willoughby on a technical point, the Adjutant General put the election off until later. Had the election taken place all this ill feeling, etc., would be at an end. The Naval Reserve are formed from some of the best material to be found in the State—of a bright, active set of young men—and they could do no better than to choose as their commander Ensign Wilkes, who is a soldier as well as a sailor.

It is to be regretted that Capt. Laughlin will close his connection with Co. B at the expiration of his enlistment, February, 1896. He is a conscientious officer, a thorough soldier and the best disciplinarian of the 2d Regt.

The Newport Art. Co. and the United Train of Artillery

of Providence have had two rifle matches, one in Providence, the other here, with the following result, the United Train winning by 3 points. The Newport Art. Co. will give the play of *Evangeline* at the Opera House some time this month. The Newport "Herald" has offered a prize to be shot for on Dec. 2, to the Newport Art. Co. Co. B, 2d Regt., and the Naval Reserve. The match is to take place at the Naval Training Station, through the courtesy of Comdr. P. W. Dickens. Blunt's small target rules to govern the match. Mr. Frank W. Wheeler, of the "Herald," will be the official scorer.

NEW JERSEY.

Col. Cooper, of the 6th Regt., in connection with the annual inspection of his command by Brigade Inspr. D. B. Murphy, directs the command to assemble as follows: Field, staff, non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, Camden, Nov. 18; Co. A, Burlington, Dec. 4; Cos. B, C, D and G, Camden, Nov. 18; Co. E, Woodbury, Dec. 9; Co. F, Atlantic City, Dec. 5; Co. K, Vineland, Dec. 6, and Gun Detachment, Camden, Nov. 18. As particular attention will be given by the inspecting officer to the numerical showing of each company, its military appearance, discipline and drill, as well as condition of armories, arms, accoutrements, clothing and company books, Col. Cooper urges upon the commandants of companies the necessity of giving their personal oversight to these various details.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 7th N. Y. have taken up drilling in the new manual of arms. Years. He has been succeeded by Frederick M. Sackett.

The annual mess dinner of the officers of the 12th N. Y. is to be held on Nov. 27. As particular attention will be given to the numerical showing of each company.

Brig. Gen. Ellisha Dyer, Adj't. Inspr. and Paym. Gen. of the Rhode Island Militia, has retired, after serving thirteen years.

The 47th N. Y., Col. Eddy, will be reviewed at its armory on the evening of Nov. 27 by Gen. McLeer. A reception will follow the military exercises. In preparation for this event there will be a regimental drill on Nov. 21.

Capt. Frank Merideth, Co. H, 5th Inf., M. V. M., will shortly publish the history and souvenir of his company. The members are also arranging for a grand military ball in February. The boys of the bayonet squad are making commendable progress under Corp. Bancroft.

In connection with the sending of a body of New York State troops to Atlanta, Ga., a gentleman connected with one of the daily papers hits upon a very original idea, even if it is not at all practical. He proposes that Comdr. Miller's Naval Battalion be sent, and says: "Upon some of the waters of the Exposition grounds a float might be arranged, on which the battalion could perform their maneuvers. It would be novel and instructive. They would form a nice escort and represent picked men. The cost of taking the Naval Militia would be about half that necessary for the 7th."

A rifle range for the Rhode Island Militia has been selected at Quonset Point that will afford facilities for shooting at all distances from 100 to 1,000 yards, and will in no way interfere with anything outside the camp grounds. When this is finished the State will have a camp ground and range that will compare favorably with any in the country.

Co. C, 9th N. Y., have decided to hold an elaborate vanderbilt entertainment at the armory, 221 West Twenty-sixth street, on Monday evening, Dec. 9, commencing at 8 o'clock. It is a stinging entertainment and no effort is to be spared by the committee to make it one of the best events of the season. The tickets of admission are 25 cents.

An Ohio correspondent says: "The good people of Ohio have chosen as their ruler Gov. Asa Bushnell by 115,000 plurality. It is in the air that Gen. H. A. Axline will be chief of staff, and the Ohio N. G. will welcome the General as Adjutant General and greet him as such. His four years as Assistant Adjutant General and four as Adjutant General fit him for the place, and his love for a guardman and in turn their love for him will insure Ohio's military to remain in the front rank. Gen. Axline had the honor to be chief of staff and ride at the head of Ohio's army in New York City with the fearless Foraker as Commander-in-Chief and his troops all in heavy marching order, and the warcry by the masses was O-O-O-hi-O, O-O-O-hi-O, O-O-O-hi-O, and the countersign Vim, Vigor and Victory."

The disorderly conduct permitted at the smoker of the 7th N. Y. in its armory on the evening of Nov. 9, by some of the audience toward a woman performer, was discreditable to the committee in charge. Never in the history of any military stag in New York City before has a woman performer been so rudely treated that she was obliged to leave the stage, and this was the fact at the 7th Regt. stag. Of course, performers at stags always look for plenty of good-natured remarks, and the audiences are invariably free in their remarks without being vulgar. On the occasion referred to a young woman came out to sing, and not satisfied with a pandemonium of hoots, yells and catcalls, a number of loafers began throwing pipes, tobacco, paper balls, etc., at the young woman, who after waiting in vain for the loafers to desist was forced to quit, receiving a parting volley of miscellaneous missiles as she did so. A competent committee would at once have stopped such an unruly and discreditable demonstration. The fact that she was a woman, and alone among some 1,200 men, should have been an incentive to gallantry rather than ruffianism.

A recent trial of new signal torch or lantern by the Signal Corps of the 2d Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under Lieut. Sprague, gave very satisfactory results. The torch experimented with is manufactured by the Graham-Meyer Co., which was incorporated under Maine laws in August, 1894, with a capital stock of \$100,000, headquarters in Boston, Mass. Charles Meyer is the inventor of the torch, and Mr. Graham of the liquids which burn red, green, blue or white, as desired. The Graham-Meyer torch weighs 4½ pounds less than the torch now in use. The stick is of hard pine, 4 feet long and detachable. The lamp is a perforated cage of composition metal, with five center drafts, and holds a quantity of asbestos, which of course is practically indestructible. Kerosene is preferred for fuel, although any oil may be used. The lamp is inclosed in a cylindrical case of polished brass, the lower half forming a cup to catch any drippings, and the upper (when detached) may be used as a pail into which oil may be poured. One saturation will suffice for fifteen minutes, the light remaining clear and steady; to extinguish—submerge the lamp in the upper half of the cylinder, whether filled with oil or not. If the lamp is submerged in water it may still be immediately relighted. There is also a larger light manufactured by the company to be used as a footlight, which burns for twenty minutes. A light which they are making for the life-saving stations is soon to be experimented with. It is self-feeding, can be made to burn forty-eight hours, and by forced draft to throw a flame 25 feet.

COMING EVENTS.

Nov. 16.—Athletic games of 23d N. Y. at armory.

Nov. 19.—Stag of Co. F, 7th N. Y., at Central Opera House after drill.

Nov. 20.—Reception and drill of 1st Bat. Cadets at Wenzel's Assembly Rooms.

Nov. 25.—Entertainment and reception of Co. D, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House.

Nov. 27.—Entertainment of Co. A, 9th N. Y., at armory.

Nov. 27.—Sociable of Co. C, 12th N. Y., at armory.

Nov. 27.—Review of 47th N. Y. by Gen. McLeer at armory.

Nov. 27.—Athletic games of 22d N. Y. at armory.

Dec. 7.—Athletic games, 7th N. Y., at armory.

Dec. 9.—Stag of Co. C, 9th N. Y., at armory.

Dec. 14.—Athletic games, 71st N. Y., at armory.

Jan. 15.—Annual convention National Guard Association of New York in Albany.

Jan. 15.—Reception and entertainment of Co. C, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House.

Feb. 5.—Ball of band and field music, 71st N. Y.

Feb. 22.—Dedication of new armory, 2d Regt., N. G., Pennsylvania.

Mar. 30.—Afternoon and evening concert by Sons' Band at 2d Regt. Armory, Paterson, N. J., under auspices of Co. B, 2d Regt.

NAVAL MILITIA.

CONNECTICUT.—With reference to this State Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., in his report to the Navy Department Oct. 15, says: "The State of Connecticut has dealt most liberally with this organization. Its signal outfit, uniforms, field pieces and arms and accoutrements are the very best. The blue parade jacket worn by the enlisted men, with blue moustering clothes, is a revival of the old-time and picturesque Navy jacket. The artillery drill of the division, with ammunition limber and all modern paraphernalia was a model of excellence. The signaling, infantry and police duty were good features. The commissary arrangements, through a caterer from New York, were too good, as shown by the divisional sick list. A civilian doctor was in attendance, which emphasizes the fact that in all separate divisions an Assistant Surgeon should be borne on the rolls. Sixty-five out of a total strength of 80 were present during the tour, or about 82 per cent., which was the result of uncertainty as to the date of the tour, owing to the inability of the Department to decide whether or not a man-of-war would be available. The guard duty was a weak feature of the camp, but owing to the confusion due to the State authorities expecting Army methods, and the Navy its own methods, there will be much to find fault with on all sides. The commissioned officers of the New Haven division are highly intellectual, and have a good grasp of the problem before them. It would, however, be a great gain if an ex-Navy man, a graduate of the Naval Academy, were included in their numbers, but as it is they are remarkably efficient. On the 23d target practice was had on the beach with one-pounder rapid-fire field pieces at a barrel target moored 300 yards to seaward. Pistol and small arm target practice was also had. The one-pounder practice was very good. The tour of duty emphasized the importance of concentrating and combining the various organizations during the annual tours. With sixty men in camp, the necessity for keeping a guard of eight men continuously is unduly hard. Of course, guard duty is important and has some value as an occasional experience. As carried on in all small naval militia camps it is a physical strain and absorbs too large a percentage of the time and physical energies of the individuals, as the detail comes around entirely too often. If, next year, the Naval Militia of Connecticut and Rhode Island could combine with the 1st Battn. of New York for a week at Orient Point, Long Island, an excellent scheme of joint reconnaissance could be carried out. Ships and a torpedo boat could be in attendance at the camp, and, on the return home, each organization could make a boat reconnaissance expedition of great value."

CONNECTICUT.—The annual muster of the 1st Division Naval Militia, Connecticut N. G., was held in the 2d Regt. armory Oct. 31, Brig. Gen. Haven and staff being present. After inspection a drill was held. The division now has the U. S. monitor Wyandotte as its floating armory, retaining their quarters in the 2d Regt. armory however, as most of the drills are held there. The Wyandotte is one of the old freeboard monitors, and was built at Cincinnati in 1862 by Miles Greenwood. She is 225 feet long, 43.8 broad, and has a draft of 13.6 feet. The State furnishes an armorer for her, who has under him three men detailed from the Navy. Since her arrival in New Haven the interior has been repainted, giving it a much better appearance. One cutter, two whaleboats and a dory came with the monitor. Many things came with the boat which were unexpected, viz., compasses, navigating instruments, etc. All the small boats are fitted out with new sails, oars, compasses, etc., and the boats are in good condition themselves. The fact that the division has such a good boat with so good equipment is due almost entirely to the untiring efforts of Lieut. Reynolds, commanding the division. Regular drills commence Thursday evening, Nov. 14.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The U. S. S. Minnesota, so long used as a receiving ship for boys at New York City, was turned over to the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the use of her naval brigade by Commo. Sicard on Saturday, Oct. 19, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Sunday morning, Oct. 20, at 9:25 she started through East River and Hell Gate for Long Island Sound in tow of three tugs, where she was to meet the S. S. Santuit, which was to tow the ship to Boston. The Santuit took the tow line about 2 P. M. Sunday and made Nobska Light in Vineyard Sound Monday noon, where she anchored, on account of thick weather, to the eastward. At midnight she again started, going over the Nantucket shoals early Tuesday morning and passed into

Boston harbor, so that the Minnesota was able to anchor at 7:07 P. M. The trip was a very pleasant one and much more comfortable than any one expected. Capt. J. W. Weeks was in command. The other officers were Lieut. Comdr. Denny, Lieut. Comdr. Paul, Lieuts. Sears, Brigham and Nichols and Ensign Sughrue, Asst. Surg. Abbe, Engr. Fry, Brigade Adj't. Dodd, Ord. Officer Sweet and Adj. Perkins. There were also sixteen seamen, to whom great credit is due for the able manner in which they performed their duties.

In his report of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., says: "The brigade came on board the Wabash on Monday, July 29, and went on shore on Saturday, Aug. 3. Of the 48 officers 41 were present, and of 429 men 335. The average attendance of officers was 85 per cent., and of the men 78 per cent. This year's tour of duty of the Massachusetts Naval Militia was a mild test of the ability of the brigade to man a ship of war, as it was thrown on its own resources on board the Wabash as a ship's company, with freedom to arrange a programme and carry on a ship's routine. With a ship lying at a dock, with commissariat difficulties easily solved, and handling ship not a factor, the test was not severe, but was, on the other hand, very instructive. The week's tour illustrated the futility of the past system and argues most forcibly for the inauguration of a new one. The great value of a ship like the Minnesota will be in the preliminary training given in preparation for the tour of duty. It will overcome at least one difficulty. There was much to command in the organization and in the manner in which the men and officers bore themselves. The plan of sending a detachment every evening down the bay to pitch camp and return by breakfast next morning was an excellent lesson in naval brigade operations. The engineer force showed up particularly well in its work, and should be developed into a division. The small arm target practice was in some respects phenomenal. The great gun target practice on the Raleigh under way at sea was not remarkable, because the 4-inch rapid-fire gun and mount was a new arm and hard to learn in so brief a period as allotted for instruction. The light artillery drill was excellent, the boat work fair and the torpedo work very good. In the way of criticism too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the need of better setting up, more attention to uniform and a general bracing up on guard duty. The sentry duty was an utter misrepresentation of the many commendable things in infantry tactics. The tan shoe, the stars on staff officers' sleeves, and citizens' ties with uniform were marked departures from naval custom. It is not possible to make seamen out of raw material by service for one week a year on board cruising ships more or less in port, and a national reserve of seamen cannot thus easily be created. Special steps must be taken in this direction under government auspices entirely, and without State aid. The real field of the naval militia would seem to lie through liberal State and national aid, in encouraging yachtsmen and landsmen of aquatic tastes into following those brigade operations, Army and Navy signalling, handling boats under steam, coast piloting and dirigible torpedoes, submarine work, automobile and dirigible torpedoes, secondary and great gun artillery, and such knowledge of seamanship and man-of-war duties as can be obtained through the facilities provided by the Department in the instruction on board ship. It would be of the greatest benefit to the naval militia movement in general, and to that in Massachusetts in particular, if the next summer's tour were held in Barnstable County, along the south shore, with headquarters in Chatham Roads. Camp should be established at some point selected and a few ships of the Navy should co-operate with them, as a study of this region is of the utmost importance to the Navy. It is urged, in view of the short period (one week) allowed the naval militia, that labor be employed by the State to transport and handle the camp equipage, as the manual labor is of no military value to the naval militia, and absorbs too large a percentage of the limited time in the field."

NEW YORK.—The several heads of departments and commanders of divisions in the 1st Naval Battn., Comdr. Miller, have been busy inspecting government, State and battalion property on board the New Hampshire, which was found in very good order. On Nov. 6 the petty officers of the battalion will assemble for instruction. The regular drill session begins Nov. 11.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., in his report concerning the work of the Naval Militia of New York on their tour of service under Comdr. Miller at Camp McAlpin, Shelter Isl-

and, last summer, accords it very high praise. Among other things Lieut. Niblack says: "The shore line was examined from Gardner's Bay to the head of Little Peconic Bay, and incidentally specific locations were examined and special information collected for the Naval War College. A good feature of this work was the writing up of the information smoothly on the evening of return to camp while the notes and impressions were fresh in the mind. As a result of the information obtained, reports have been forwarded to the Department since the cruise, together with maps and sketches made on the ground, all of which will be extremely valuable in case of future hostilities. Too much cannot be said in praise of this feature of the work of the 1st Naval Battn. The site of the camp on West Neck was selected by a boat party sent out from New York early in July. Unfortunately the lagoons, which are so prevalent in the neighborhood of Shelter Island and Peconic Bay, made it impossible to find a camping ground on the beach, which was more or less marshy and badly drained. The medical officer of the battalion quite properly reported against the site selected. It speaks well for the physical condition of the battalion, which is made up of an unusually athletic set of men, that no sickness occurred in the camp, probably on account of the hardened physique of most of the officers and men. Strategically the location of the camp was excellent, and as no bad effects physically resulted, the anticipations from the unhealthiness of the site were not realized. The battalion has been hardened physically to this boat work, and the value of the information collected by the longshore reconnaissance is such that it offers a great field for the expansion of their work in this direction. The Signal Corps is particularly efficient. The commissariat and Quartermaster's arrangements were good and reflect credit on those in charge. The hospital facilities were excellent and complete in every detail. The chief petty officers are a particularly efficient set of men. In view of the generally tentative state of the question of infantry and artillery drills, both in the Army and the Navy, the many shortcomings of the battalion in the manual, guard mounting, guard duty and battalion drill may not be taken as an index of the purpose to stir this feature of the training. The New Hampshire as an armory is not a good place for infantry drills, but nevertheless guard duty may be taught there and certain tendencies in the battalion corrected. The faults are essentially those of the Navy. Sailors consider that all their surface indications should be exaggeratedly unsoldierly. This is a tradition of the service. Unquestionably the duties of the sailor on board ship do not conduce to military erectness and bearing, but for all that the despised surface indications of the military spirit are really the military spirit. The man who learns to hold himself well, to salute properly, and to absolutely check his animal spirits on duty, has the military spirit whether or not he knows any of the details of the profession. The checking of animal spirits at the right time is as important as having animal spirits under privations and adverse circumstances. The discipline of the battalion is, however, so good that with increased efficiency in guard duty and with the introduction of the new infantry and artillery instructions, the New York Naval Militia will take its place as a model organization."

NEW JERSEY.—The Battn. of the East, whose headquarters are on the U. S. S. Portsmouth at Hoboken, will hold battalion drills as follows: On Mondays, Nov. 25 and Dec. 23, 1895, and Jan. 27, Feb. 24, March 23 and April 27, 1896. During the weeks in which the battalion drills are ordered, Divisional drills will not be required, being ordered as follows: Mondays, 1st Division, and 2d Division on Wednesdays. There will be special exercises held, consisting of petty officers' class, signal squad, special and squad drills on Fridays. Physical examination of recruits and Hospital Corps on the first Friday of each month, and Bugle and Drum Corps drill on the second Friday of each month. The following officers are assigned to duty as a board of examination for officers and petty officers: Lieut. E. McC. Peters and Lieut. W. M. Ballard. All officers elected from the several divisions of the Battn. of the East will be ordered before the examining board, and all officers and petty officers, now or hereafter commissioned or warranted, are subject to examination upon order of the commanding officer. The following officers are assigned to duty as a summary court martial for the trial of petty officers and seamen: Lieut. W. M. Ballard, Ensign Benedict L. Prieth and Ensign C. F. Long. The Adjutant will serve as recorder and Judge Advocate. The court will convene once each

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Lady of the Lake. Scott.
Light of Asia. By Arnold.
Pictetius, Discourses of, and the Etchelr-dion.
Ethics of the Dust. By John Ruskin.
Greatest Thing in the World, and other addresses. By Henry Drummond.
Heroes and Hero Worship. By Carlyle.
House of Seven Gables, The. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Lamb's Essays of Elia.
Lamb's Last Essays of Elia.
Longfellow, Henry W. Early Poems.
Lowell, James Russell. Early Poems.

Lucile. By Owen Meredith.
Mornings in Florence. By John Ruskin.
Moses from an Old Manse. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Paul and Virginia.
Pleasures of Life, The. By Sir John Lubbock.
Poe, Edgar Allan. Poems.
Queen of the Air. By John Ruskin.
Sartor Resartus. By Thomas Carlyle.
Scarlet Letter, The. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Sesame and Lilies. By John Ruskin.
Story of an African Farm. By Olive Schreiner.
Thoughts from the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.
Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith.
Whittier, John Greenleaf. Early Poems.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

THE ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL has just issued the order adopting a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. The new manual is to be substituted for the manual of arms in the Drill Regulations, paragraphs 49 to 150, pages 25 to 54. The position of carry arms and commands for coming to or from the same will be omitted from other parts of the regulations wherever occurring, and there are numerous other changes. These and the changes in the manual of guard duty are shown in the pamphlet we publish. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents on application to the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**, Bennett Building, New York City.

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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nov. 9, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to be opened Nov. 26, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 26, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of steel forgings and castings. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. **ERWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.**

month on board the U. S. S. Portsmouth. Divisional commanders will make return of delinquents each month to the Adjutant, as recorder of the court. The summary court is the court martial of the battalion and is in addition to the regular divisional courts. The following seamen of the Batt. of the East are appointed and warranted as petty officers and assigned to duty with the divisions to which they are now attached: P. J. Tansey, Boatswain's Mate, 2d Division; Charles M. Vreeland, Boatswain's Mate, 1st Division; James P. Van Cleef, Boatswain's Mate, 1st Division; Thomas Goldingay, Boatswain's Mate, 2d Division; C. P. Davenport, Quartermaster, 1st Division; J. N. Hudson, Quartermaster, 2d Division; F. R. Brick, coxswain, 1st Division; W. P. O'Rourke, coxswain, 2d Division; J. R. Harison, coxswain, 2d Division.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Lieut. Niblack, in his report on the Naval Militia of this State, says: "As announced in orders from the 1st Naval Battn. Headquarters, 'No United States vessel being available this year for the purpose of training the Naval Militia of Pennsylvania, the summer tour of duty of this battalion will consist of eight days' service in camp at a point on the Delaware suitable for maneuvers along shore and in boats.' The point selected was Augustine Park, Del., about forty-one miles below Philadelphia. Camp was established on Saturday Aug. 17, the 1st Battn. being joined by Division A of the 2d Battn. from Pittsburgh. Of the total eighty-nine in the latter only one officer and one man were absent. The percentage of attendance in the two divisions of the 1st Battn. was very low; many arrests were made of delinquent members in Philadelphia, and the routine of camp was much broken in to by the going and coming of arrested and excused members. The State authorities fixed the day of their inspection for Monday, Aug. 19 (practically the second day in camp), which necessitated duties and exercises on Sunday in preparation for it. The State inspector in his report to the Adjutant General of the State says: 'There was but a poor attempt made at battalion drill, due to ignorance on the part of the officers with battalion movements. The boat drills which were taken part in by the 1st Battn. only were but fair. The small number of men on the rolls of the divisions of the 1st Battn. proportion absent without proper excuse, and the fact that a number of those present were brought down under arrest, is an indication of a serious lack of discipline in this branch of the National Guard. In fact, in no way at present is it commensurate in efficiency to the very large amount of money which it has cost the State to establish and maintain it.' The uncertainty of the date of the tour, due to inability of the Department to definitely state whether or not a man-of-war would be available for the annual tour of duty this year, accounts very largely for the absences. The local criticisms, however, show the necessity for a better understanding of the delicate position in which the naval militia organizations are placed between the cross-fire of State and governmental criticism. Aside from the manifest disadvantage an organization labors under in being inspected so early in its tour, the difference in the Army and Navy infantry and artillery tactics is a fruitful source of misunderstanding from the start. It is earnestly to be hoped that all American military forces may soon use the same tactics, guard manual, signal code, field piece and service rifle and revolver. It would seem natural that the Army should be the best judge of infantry, artillery and guard manuals. The Army and Navy have different signal codes and different calibers and types of service rifle. It is said in criticism of both service rifles that for the militia the enormous point blank range and penetration unfit it for use in street riots as killing innocent people at a distance. This objection is not well founded, for ammunition of an especial type, with small charges of powder, may easily be obtained. The price of the new Navy rifle is to be about \$20. In the interest of the militia, as well as on broader grounds, it would be well if the War and Navy Departments would settle, as soon as practicable, by competitive tests, which is the better weapon, that of the Army or the Navy, and stop at once the manufacture of the less desirable arm. In the

question of the same signal code for all services, the Army used the present Navy code for about twenty-five years with the greatest success. When a change was made the Navy followed, but after fair trial was compelled to abandon the present Army code and go back to the original code. The Navy cannot use the present Army code. The Army can use and has used the present Navy code. The camp of the naval militia was admirably laid out and well selected strategically, as it was just below Reedy Island. It was well policed and the guard duty was creditably performed. The commissary was efficiently managed and reflected credit on the Paymaster in charge. The medical staff was thoroughly efficient, and the field medical outfit was satisfactory. The many things which were not what they might have been in the way of smartness on drill, knowledge of boats, and a certain tendency to regard the tour of duty as a holiday, are faults which are easily corrected when certain local difficulties are overcome. The spirit animating the organization is distinctly enthusiastic. For every dollar the State and Government appropriates for the naval militia value will surely be received if a definite aim is given the militia movement. Boats, field artillery and books of instruction are sorely needed. The men as a body are as fine a set physically and otherwise as may be found anywhere. A naval vessel in attendance during the tour of duty would have added enormously to the value of the annual tour of duty of this organization."

THE BICYCLE IN THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Chief Signal Officer reports to the Secretary of War that the 800 miles of military telegraph line under his care are in better condition than ever before. They have been used for commercial messages to the amount of \$1,866.20, an increase of 23 per cent over last year. The messages aggregate 60,308, an increase of 10,000. These lines are indispensable for economical and efficient military operations in connection with Indian outbreaks and border troubles. Flying telegraph trains are located at Forts Riley, Grant, Sam Houston, Leavenworth and the Presidio. During the year 73,521 hours were devoted by the Army to the study and practice of signaling, an increase of 12,600 hours. Long range heliographing has received due attention. The school of instruction for enlisted men at Fort Riley has been continued with satisfactory results. Cordial relations with the militia have been cultivated. All possible aid has been given to them, and the necessity for signaling in military movements has impressed itself upon those in command of citizen soldierly. Great interest has been shown in signaling by military colleges, and thirty-eight have been supplied with the necessary appliances. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven books and pamphlets have been added to the War Department library, now in charge of the Chief Signal Officer. Five hundred and forty-five books have been issued to Army posts by registered mail. No book has been lost and none materially damaged. The breaks and deficiencies in important military serial publications are being filled by purchase or exchange. Concerning the use of the bicycle for signaling Gen. Greely says:

"A not unimportant factor in the speedy repairs of the telegraph lines has been the substitution as a means of transportation for the repairment of the bicycle in place of the more expensive horse and wagon. The bicycle proves more rapid as well as more economical. In one case a break on the line was located two miles from the station in twenty minutes—less time than would have been consumed in obtaining a mount. At another station, Taylor's Ranch, Utah, the bicycle has resulted in a single year in a greater saving to the Government than the cost of the machine. Different types of bicycles, selected with a view to the fact that they must carry heavy loads and travel over the roughest ground at a moderate rate of speed have been purchased for experimental use. It is evident that no one make of bicycle will best fulfill the requirements imposed by various climatic conditions and by roads varying from almost pure

sand to the roughest rocks. It seems probable that a bicycle weighing from 25 to 30 pounds with pneumatic tires will do the best general work. The question of reeling out and recovering wire and outpost cable by bicycle, automatically, has been most rapidly concluded, and this corps now has a bicycle equipped with an automatic reel for the purpose that works perfectly. The same automatic device is now being fitted to an outpost cable cart, three of which have been ordered, from which are confidently anticipated good results as in the case of the bicycle. This will give the Signal Corps an equipment superior to that of any other country for rapid paying out and taking up a line, the operators being at all times in communication with the base. Each section of the field train will eventually be supplied with bicycles and cable carts fitted with automatic devices."

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Dr. Ogden Rafferty, Med. Dept., now stationed at Benicia Barracks, Cal., has been ordered to relieve Dr. Clarence Ewen at this post, and is expected to reach here about the middle of the month, when Dr. Ewen will go before a retiring board at his own request. Mrs. Parker recently gave a "yellow ten" in honor of Mrs. Ewen. The table was artistically trimmed with yellow chrysanthemums and yellow ribbons, the menu, which was delicious, being on cards tied with the yellow. Dainty little baskets, also tied with yellow, served as souvenirs. Those present were: Mrs. Ewen, Mrs. Hinton, Miss Pell, Mrs. Beall, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, mother and sister of Mrs. Duval and Mrs. Neff, from El Paso.

Mrs. Hinton entertained all the young bachelors at dinner on last Sunday.

Mrs. Offley, wife of Mr. Edward Offley, who is a son of the late Col. Offley, who arrived in El Paso recently, is the guest of Mrs. McCutcheon.

Capt. George Rhulen is expected to return in a few days from Detroit, Mich., where he has been on a month's leave.

Gen. Zenos Bliss, from San Antonio, is expected in El Paso soon. He will be the guest of Judge and Mrs. Magoffin for a short time.

It was erroneously reported several weeks ago that Mrs. Brady, wife of Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, 19th Inf., who has been in El Paso since last winter, would join her husband at his northern station, as her health is not greatly improved she will spend the winter in El Paso.

RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

The report of the Board of Publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, shows that during the year 11,000 copies of Vol. XLVI, Part 1, have been printed and distributed, and that Parts 2 and 3 of Vol. XLVII, and Part 1 of XLVIII, all of Series 1, have been put in type and indexed. These volumes cover the final campaign of the war in Virginia and the Carolinas and in the trans-Mississippi region. The remaining volumes of this series will be in type before Jan. 1, 1896. Vol. 1, of Series 2, relating to prisoners of war, is ready for printing and it is expected will be distributed in July next. Sufficient matter to fill several volumes of this series has been collected, and the material for the second volume is already in the hands of the printer. The remaining volumes of this series are well advanced toward completion. The matter for the year 1861, to be included in the third series, has been selected and the examination for the year 1862 is in progress. It is hoped that the matter for this series will all be selected and in great part copied during the coming fiscal year. The seven parts of the atlas, including plates CXXXI. to CLXXI. (Parts 28 to 34), have been examined, printed and distributed during the year.

The examination of files and archives and the work of selecting, copying and comparing material for the remaining volumes of the several series has been continued uninterruptedly during the year. The preparation and publication of the several volumes has involved a great amount and variety of labor.

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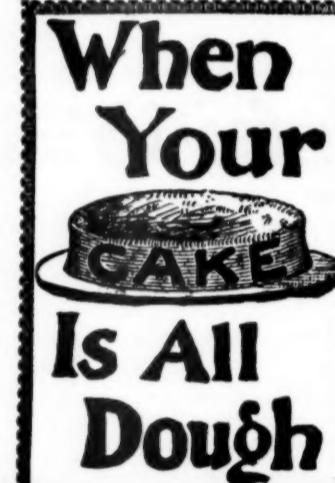
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November 16, 1895.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

191

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BORN.

MURPHY.—At Fort Wayne, on Nov. 9, to the wife of Lieut. T. O. Murphy, a daughter.

TURNER.—Born at Fort Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, 1895, to the wife of Capt. W. J. Turner, 2d U. S. Inf., a son.

VESTAL.—To the wife of 1st Lieut. S. P. Vestal, 7th Cav., at Fort Grant, Ariz., Nov. 1, a son.

MARRIED.

HEINER—KENT.—At Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, Md., Lieut. Gordon Graham Heiner, 4th U. S. Art., to Miss Elizabeth Boyd Kent.

MARKLAND—DAILEY.—At Crook Crest, Oakland, Md., Nov. 6, 1895, Fanny, daughter of the late John Dailey, Oakland, Md., to Capt. Matthew Markland, U. S. A.

ORR—FORREST.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1895, Robert H. Orr, graduate of U. S. Naval Academy, class of '84, to Miss Sophia O. Forrest.

SAFFARANS—CROWELL.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 12, 1895, Lieut. George C. Saffarans, 6th Inf., to Miss Fannie Crowell, daughter of Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf.

VON SCHRADER—SERVIS.—At Bridgton, St. Louis County, Oct. 31, 1895, at the residence of the bride's mother, George Morrison Von Schrader, brother of Capt. Von Schrader, U. S. A., and graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in class of '86, to Alice H. Servis, daughter of Mrs. Buck.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1895, Pay Insp. Robert W. Allen, U. S. N.

BUSH.—Suddenly at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 12, 1895, Mrs. William H. Bush, mother of Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th U. S. Art.

DASHIELL.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, to the wife of Naval Constr. R. B. Dashiel, a son.

DEVINE.—At Old Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 25, 1895, Ord.

Sergt. John Devine, U. S. A., retired, aged sixty-nine.

NORRIS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 9, 1895, Col. Basil Norris, U. S. A., retired.

RICHARDS.—At Riverside, Va., Nov. 2, 1895, Mr. James R. Richards, father of Capt. James R. Richards, 4th U. S. Cav.

RUTHERFORD.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1895, Sarah Louise, wife of Chief Engr. William H. Rutherford, U. S. N., retired.

STRIBLING.—At Martinsburg, W. Va., Nov. 4, 1895, Mrs. Martha Harlan Stribley, widow of Rear Adm'l. C. K. Stribley, U. S. N.

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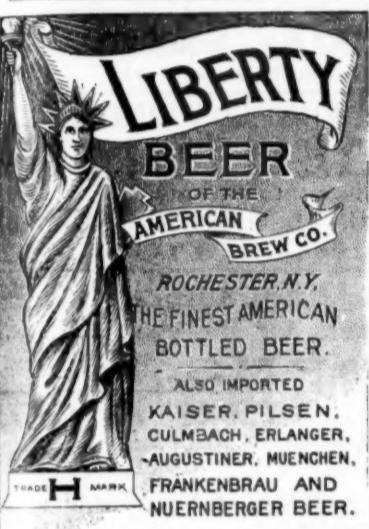
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